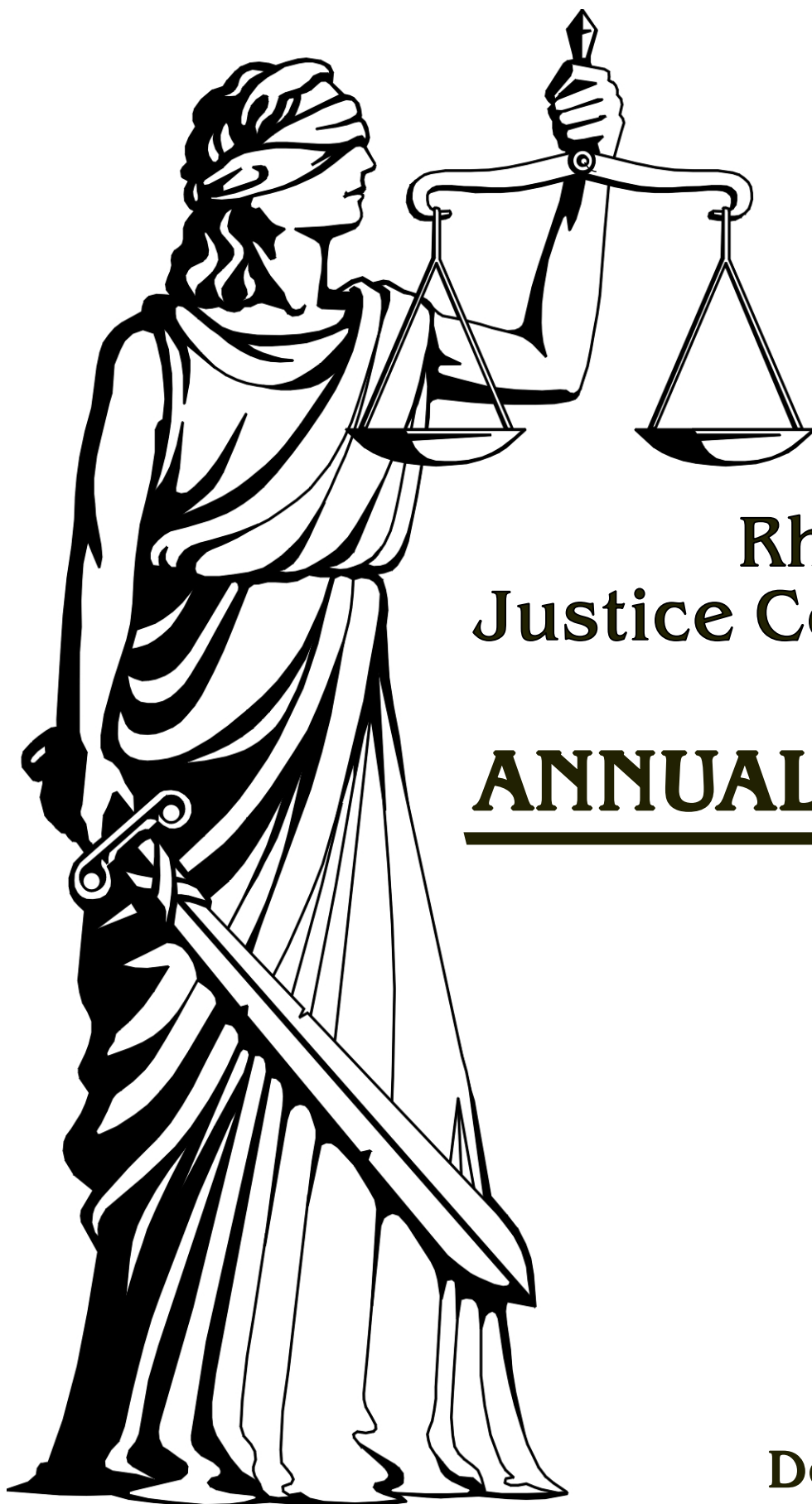
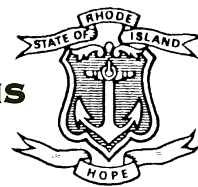


THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS



**The
Rhode Island
Justice Commission**

ANNUAL REPORT

2001/2002

December, 2003

RI Justice Commission

2001/2002

ANNUAL REPORT

This document meets the reporting requirement § 42-26-12 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island—the enabling legislation creating the Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC).

COLONEL STEVEN M. PARÉ
Superintendent, RI State Police
Chair, RIJC Policy Board



A. T. WALL, DIRECTOR
RI Department of Corrections
Chair, RIJC Steering Committee

CHRISTOPHER C. CORKERY
Executive Director (Interim)
RI Justice Commission

The Rhode Island Justice Commission

The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC), formerly the Governor's Justice Commission (GJC) is an independent agency in the Executive Department that is responsible for planning, coordination, data collection/statistical analysis and grant administration and distribution for the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems.

The Commission derives its authority from Chapter 42-26-1 of the General Laws of Rhode Island (see Appendix) which also creates a supervisory body identified as the Policy Board.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission, established in 1969, develops comprehensive planning, coordination, and programming for the purpose of improving the state criminal justice system's overall response to crime issues. The Commission pursues a variety of activities authorized by state and executive designation. The support of these efforts is primarily facilitated through the administration of the following federal grants, which are applied for and subsequently awarded to the Commission on behalf of the State of Rhode Island:

- the Byrne Memorial Drug Control and Systems Improvement (Byrne) Formula Grant;
- the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) Formula Grant Program and associated grants;
- the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims' Assistance Formula Grant;
- the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grant Program and associated discretionary grants;
- the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Program;
- the National Criminal Histories Improvement Grant Program (NCHIP);
- the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program;
- the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Grant Program;
- the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Grant Formula Program.

Mission Statement

To facilitate interagency cooperation and collaboration throughout the Rhode Island criminal justice system by way of strategic planning, program coordination, data collection and statistical analysis; while providing fair, efficient and accountable grant administration so as to improve the system's overall response to crime and victimization and enhance public safety.

In addition to the federal grants, the Justice Commission administers one state grant program:

- the Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act.

Objectives

- Coordinate and implement a statewide integrated computerized Criminal Justice Information System, called the Justice Link Public Safety Network;
- Continue comprehensive/specialized planning and grantsmanship efforts in support of the justice/criminal justice systems present and future;
- Ensure that projects receiving funding utilize their funds consistent with federal and state grant administration regulations;
- Initiate and support programs designed to impact crime and/or improve the criminal and juvenile justice system;
- Continue to produce studies/reports describing the status of particular crime problems;
- Perform detailed monitoring, evaluation and analysis.

Policy Board

The Rhode Island Justice Commission Policy Board meets a minimum of two to four times a year to review and approve planning and grant funding recommendations from various advisory committees and the Steering Committee (see below). In this fashion, the Policy Board and Steering Committee ensure the strategic planning and coordination of all the aforementioned grant programs administered by the Rhode Island Justice Commission as well as to develop criminal justice system policies and priorities.

The composition of the Policy Board is such that coordination among all criminal justice system agencies is assured. The Policy Board is comprised of law enforcement personnel, legislators, prosecutors, the public defender, judges, citizens, directors of various state criminal justice-related departments, and representatives from community service organizations.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee, an eight member executive committee of the Policy Board, identifies the principle problems facing the state's criminal justice system and makes procedural recommendations to the Policy Board and to the various grant program advisory committees. Having decided which problems facing the state are top priorities, the Steering Committee makes recommendations to the grant advisory committees to ensure that relevant aspects of the identified problems are addressed. Further, the Steering Committee is empowered to specifically coordinate responses to any of the state's priority areas by requesting that grant advisory committees concentrate on specific delineated projects or activities to be advertised in requests for proposals.

Grant Program Advisory Committees

Rhode Island Justice Commission staff members directly administer the various grant programs with the assistance of specific advisory committees. Individuals with expertise in a grant program area comprise the membership of the various advisory committees as they represent

state, local and private-non-profit entities. (Membership of each advisory committee is listed in the appropriate grant summary sections).

The following advisory groups develop policy initiatives, establish program priorities and make funding recommendations to the Steering Committee and Policy Board:

- the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee;
- the Victims of Crime Act Advisory Committee;
- the Violence Against Women Planning Committee (includes a Law Enforcement Training Task Force and a Curriculum Committee);
- the Crime Prevention Planning Committee;
- the Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee; and
- the Technical Advisory Committee.

RIJC Staff

RIJC staffers administer specifically assigned grant programs. Additionally, staff plans and implements many statewide training sessions and conferences, as well as disseminates discretionary grant information to prospective applicants. Each of the federal/state grant programs require many administrative activities that include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- liaise with and staff the appropriate advisory committee(s);
- develop and submit program plan and application;
- develop RFP (request for proposals) and subgrant application; review submitted applications;
- present advisory committee recommendations to the Policy Board;
- create subrecipient databases; craft subgrant awards and distribute;
- create and maintain subgrant files;
- liaise with fiscal administrator to process subgrant payments;
- monitor and evaluate programs/projects via both desk audits and on-site visits;
- prepare annual program progress reports;
- provide administrative support/technical assistance to subrecipients;
- perform grant closeout and audit procedures; and
- other various requirements unique to the various programs.

In 2001 and 2002, the agency handled 11 grant programs averaging \$9 million annually and producing over 180 annual subgrants.

Rhode Island Justice Commission Staff		
Name	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
David LeDoux	401-222-4495	DavidL@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Gail Pereira	401-222-4496	GailP@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Gina Caruolo	401-222-4499	GinaC@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Joseph Persia	401-222-4498	JoeP@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Kathy Loiselle	401-222-2620	KathyL@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Kristen Martineau	401-222-5349	KristenM@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Elizabeth Gilheeny	401-222-4494	LizG@gw.doa.state.ri.us
Gina Tocco	401-222-4497	GinaT@gw.doa.state.ri.us

Fiscal Administration

The Central Business Office develops the Rhode Island Justice Commission's operating budget that is complicated by the millions of grant dollars awarded to state, municipal and private, non-profit agencies. Staff at the Central Business Office creates and monitors fiscal accounts for all RIJC grants, processes payments to subgrantees, provides periodic accounting of the various grants, accompanies RIJC personnel on selected site visits, and prepares quarterly and annual financial reports for submission to the federal Office of the Comptroller.

Rhode Island Justice Commission Policy Board

Col. Edmond S. Culhane, Jr., Chair
Superintendent, RI State Police

Col. Steven M. Pare, Chair
Superintendent, RI State Police (from Oct. 2001)

A. Kathryn Power, Vice-Chair
*Director, Department of Mental Health,
Retardation & Hospitals*

Brother Brendan Gerrity
*Citizen Representative,
Chair JJAC*

Hon. Frank Williams
*Chief Justice
RI Supreme Court*

Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr.
*Presiding Justice,
RI Superior Court*

Daniel Beardsley
*Director, RI League of
Cities & Towns*

Dean Anthony M. Pesare
Roger Williams University

Jay G. Lindgren, Jr.
*Director, Dept. of Children,
Youth & Families*

Hon. Timothy Williamson
State Representative

Hon. Michael J. Flynn
State Senator

Walter Baptista
Citizen Representative, JJAC

John Hardiman, Esq.
Public Defender

Jonathan Houston
Exec. Director, Justice Assistance

A. T. Wall
*Director, RI Dept. of
Corrections*

Hon. Albert E. DeRobbio
Chief Judge, RI District Court

Irving Owens
State Fire Marshal

Sharon Conard-Wells
Citizen Representative

Chief Anthony Silva
*2001 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Cumberland)*

Hon. Jeremiah S. Jeremiah
Chief Judge, RI Family Court

George Jenssen
*Rhode Islanders for a
Drug-Free Community*

Chief George Arruda
*2002 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Tiverton)*

Hon. William J. Murphy
State Representative

David F. Spencer
Exec. Director, TRI-HAB House

Christine Ferguson
*Director, Dept. of Human
Services (2001)*

Hon. Gordon Fox
State Representative

Chief Vincent Vespia, Jr.
South Kingstown Police Dept.

Jane Hayward
*Director, Dept. of Human
Services (2002)*

Hon. Sheldon Whitehouse
Attorney General

Geneva Singletary-Johnson
Citizen Representative, JJAC

Hon. Robert T. Kells
State Senator

Dr. Patricia Nolan
Director, Dept. of Health

Margaret Crosby
Citizen Representative

Rhode Island Justice Commission Steering Committee

A. Kathryn Power, Chair
Director, MHRH

Col. Edmond Culhane
Superintendent, RISP

Chief George Arruda
*2002 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Tiverton)*

Jay G. Lindgren, Jr.
Director, DCYF

Col. Steven M. Pare
*Superintendent, RISP
(from Oct. 2001)*

Hon. Sheldon Whitehouse
Attorney General

A. T. Wall
Director, RI Dept. of Corrections

Chief Anthony Silva
*2001 President, RI Police Chiefs
Association (Cumberland)*

Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr.
Presiding Justice, Superior Ct.

***Clark Greene**
Governor's Policy Office

John Hardiman, Esq.
Public Defender

***Joseph E. Smith**
*RIJC Executive Director
(through June 2002)*

**non-voting members*

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

John Barrette
*Administrator,
RI Supreme Court*

Denise Lawrence
*MIS Director,
Public Defender's Office*

Kevin Major
*Programmer Analyst Mgr.,
Dept. of Corrections*

Tracy Williams
*MIS Director,
RI Supreme Court*

Brian Glancy
MIS Director, RI State Police

Stephen Chianesi
*Asst. Director, RIJSS
Traffic Tribunal*

William Guglietta
Asst. Attorney General

Chief Roger J. Laliberte
Coventry Police Dept.

***Joseph E. Smith**
*RIJC Executive Director
(through June 2002)*

Anthony Pelliccio
*Director of MIS,
Dept. of Attorney General*

Leon Saunders
MIS Director, DCYF

***David J. LeDoux**
RIJC Grants Manager

Brian Peterson
*Assoc. Director, Fin. Mgmt.
Dept. of Transportation*

Stephen King
*Policy Analyst,
RI Supreme Court*

***Gina Caruolo**
RIJC SAC Director

Major John LaCross
RI State Police

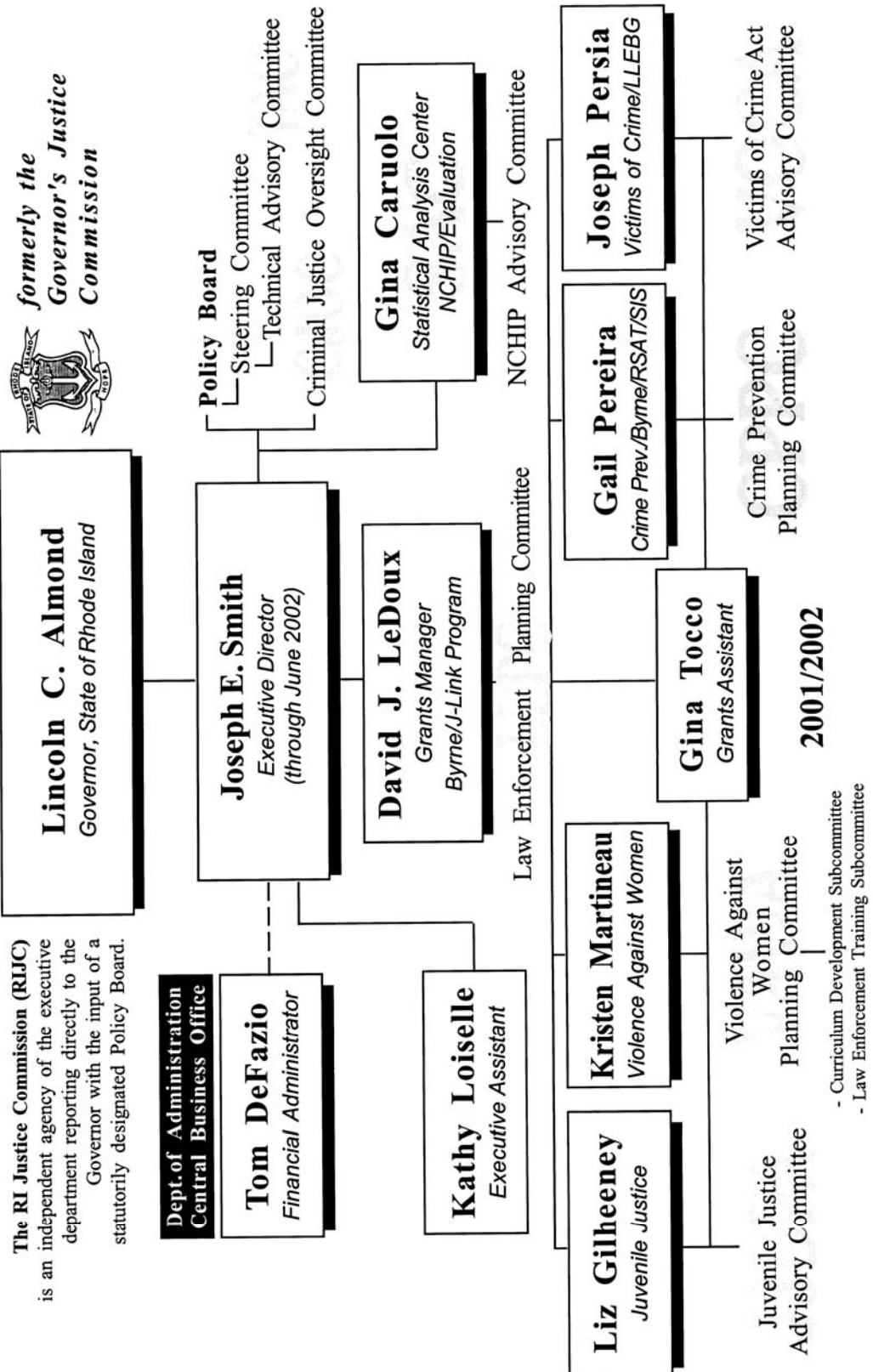
James Berard
*Assoc. Director
MIS, Dept. of Corrections*

***Kathleen Loiselle**
RIJC Recording Secretary

**non-voting members*

RHODE ISLAND JUSTICE COMMISSION

Organizational Structure



Edward Byrne Memorial Drug Control, Violent Crime and Systems Improvement Formula Grant Program (Byrne)

The Edward Byrne Memorial (Byrne) program is the single largest grant administered by the Rhode Island Justice Commission. The program averaged nearly \$2.8 million during the two report years. Byrne funds assist the state in addressing problems associated with drugs, violent crime, and improving public safety. Byrne regulations require 42 percent of the grant funds to "pass through" to local units of government, specifically, municipal police departments. The remaining Byrne funds (58 percent) are used for programs run by state criminal justice agencies, predominantly in the information systems' improvement area. Since 1987, and by the end of 2003, the Rhode Island Justice Commission will have received and distributed nearly \$30 million in federal Byrne funds at the state and local levels.

The Justice Commission's Steering Committee acts as the planning committee for the statewide portion of Byrne funds.

Statewide Byrne (58%)

Among the Rhode Island Justice Commission Steering Committee's principle functions is to develop a strategic plan for the expenditure of Byrne program funds, in addition to, and in conjunction with, the various other grant programs. In 1995, the Steering Committee unanimously agreed that the development and implementation of a comprehensive computer information system was the most essential criminal justice issue facing the state. As a result, statewide Byrne funds have been utilized almost exclusively on finalizing Phase I of the Justice Link Public Safety Network. These efforts have included furnishing the various criminal justice agencies with new computers and finalizing remuneration for the court case management system, Banner Courts, procured in 1999 to avoid a Y2K failure.

Local Pass-Through (42%)

A Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) comprised of chiefs of municipal police departments (selected by the president of the RI Police Chiefs' Association) plan for the distribution of the Byrne local "pass through" funds. Since Rhode Island has no county form of government, municipalities—specifically police departments—are the only eligible recipients of the "pass through" funds. The LEPC has consistently supported computer systems enhancements, community-oriented policing, crime and substance abuse prevention and in-service training as principle concerns for local law enforcement. In recent years, the LEPC voted unanimously to waive approximately 40 percent of their "pass through" funds to partially fund the efforts to completely overhaul the statewide information system infrastructure. Further, the LEPC has consistently utilized a portion of the pass-through funds to support several state agencies that provide services to local law enforcement including the State Police, the Rhode Island State Crime Laboratory, the Attorney General's Office, the Municipal Training Academy and the State Fire Marshal's Office.

The Justice Link (J-Link) Project

In 1995, Rhode Island's criminal and juvenile justice agencies unanimously agreed to move ahead with the planning and implementation of a statewide integrated criminal and juvenile justice information system. Of paramount concern in the development of this system was participation in the Interstate Information Index (III), NCIC 2000 and the federal reporting requirements of background checks pursuant to the Brady Handgun Act, the Child Protection Act, and the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. All of these requirements have been met with the multi-year systems integration project – **Justice Link or “J-Link”**.

The J-Link project has been the sole statewide project funded by the Edward Byrne Memorial grant program during this report period, which coincides with the last two years of a Byrne three-year plan. The Courts and Department of Corrections expended nearly all of the Byrne funds designated for state agencies during these two years with the Public Defender carrying forward older Byrne funds to help complete its J-Link system. Further, municipal police departments used nearly 80% of local pass-through funds to procure or upgrade computer technology under the J-Link umbrella.

Since Justice Link has been such an integral Byrne programmatic focus the latter part of the 90's, the following is a complete update on the status of the entire project which incorporated Byrne funds from as early as 1993.

RILETS Overhaul

The new Rhode Island Law Enforcement and Telecommunications System (RILETS) network and message switcher installed in 1996 has proven to be the foundation of the J-Link project. The RILETS network is the central communications path for disparate points, criminal and juvenile justice agencies within Rhode Island, to gain access to information both nationally and in-state. The potential requester may be at a workstation, a mobile data terminal (MDT), or on an application such as a computer aided dispatch (CAD) system. Since the network and switcher were installed, there has been a significant increase in queries and types of data transmissions, such as digital fingerprints and mugshots.

J-Link Accomplishments

- ✓ **Unprecedented cooperation** *between/among state and municipal agencies*
- ✓ **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** *MIS and policy representatives from all state criminal and juvenile justice agencies have met monthly since 1995*
- ✓ **RILETS completely replaced** *with modern system operating on a frame relay network that provides lookup access for state/local police depts.*
- ✓ **Paperless warrant system implemented**
- ✓ **Migration from WANG** *mainframes/dumb terminals to PC-based LAN/WAN environment in all state criminal/juvenile justice agencies*
- ✓ **Training provided** *to technical and personnel staff on new operating systems, Banner Courts, word processing, and other applications*
- ✓ **Court case management system** *replaced before Y2K failure*
- ✓ **Probation and Parole** – *databases of several disparate locations networked*
- ✓ **Warrants** – *on-line reports provided to police regarding outstanding warrants*
- ✓ **Nearly 90% of municipal police departments** *utilize the same records management system (IMC)*
- ✓ **Installation of new criminal history repository** *which includes Sex Offender Registry and RONCO (Restraining Order/No Contact Order) database*
- ✓ **All municipal police departments** *have upgraded internal computer networks/RMS*
- ✓ **Mobile data terminals** *used by State Police and over 74% of municipal police departments*

WANG to PC Environment

To date, J-Link has replaced antiquated WANG equipment and software at the Courts, the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Department of Corrections, the State Police, and the Department for Children, Youth and Families. An extensive overhaul of the wiring infrastructure has allowed a server and desktop computer environment to be created on local area (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) in the various agencies.

These agencies all received Byrne funds during the report period to replace older computers.

Court Case Management Software

This multi-agency upgrade project has been augmented by the court's purchase and installation of SCT Banner Courts, a new case management information system, which has an ORACLE relational database structure. This effort has proven to be the biggest single J-Link budget expenditure (after the RILETS overhaul in 1996).

Local Law Enforcement

Over 90% of Byrne local pass through funds have been focused on municipal agencies' identified technology needs including computer terminals/network upgrades, digital mugshot systems and mobile data terminals with wireless connections to RILETS. *Livescan* digital fingerprint devices are now in operation at 30 locations. This equipment was purchased with National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) funds.

The J-Link-related technology provides Rhode Island with a state-of-the-art platform and has greatly enhanced the ability of the criminal and juvenile justice agencies to establish those systems and databases required and/or desired by the federal government. Although the foundation of J-Link has been completed and many major accomplishments achieved, several information integration projects persist, especially the interface between municipal police departments and the courts and others including the transfer of domestic violence data, victims' data, NIBRS data, No Contact Orders, and case disposition/expungement information.

Accomplishments, *cont.*

- ✓ **Connection to national AFIS database** through state of Connecticut and deployment of 30 *Livescan* machines statewide
- ✓ **Digital imaging for mugshots** employed or planned in over 80% of local police departments
- ✓ **Digital imaging capability** developed at Department of Corrections
- ✓ **Web-based INFACTS** – access to Corrections' inmate database information is under development
- ✓ **BCI Number as state identifier** – project underway to incorporate the BCI number as the main identifier for both Courts and Corrections

Further J-Link Plans

- **Electronic filing interface** – Implement electronic filing of criminal complaints and transfer of court data back to law enforcement agencies
- **Victim Notification** – Create a comprehensive, automated victim notification system to keep victims and family members aware of court case proceedings
- **Intra-agency data transfer** – Enhance all criminal and juvenile justice agencies' ability to access pertinent information across databases
- **Digital imaging/prints** – Make offender images and fingerprints readily available to local law enforcement in patrol vehicle
- **Create interface** for automatic filing of state mandated domestic violence/sexual assault report forms
- **Provide enhanced infrastructure** between state agencies/municipalities and RILETS to transmit larger images, fingerprints and other files

Other Byrne Activities

While Justice Link practically monopolized statewide Byrne activity, the Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) that oversees the 42% local pass-through funds did support other non-J-Link programs including multijurisdictional operations, in-service training, equipment for the RI State Crime Laboratory and RI Fire Marshal's Office, in addition to community policing/crime prevention activities.

- ◆ **Multijurisdictional Operations** – This activity allows more than one police department or other law enforcement agency to work collaboratively to address drug trafficking, stolen goods or other serious crime problems that cross jurisdictional boundaries. Two such operations were funded during the report period.
- ◆ **In-Service Training** – The RI Municipal Training Academy receives Byrne funding to provide a series of in-service training programs open to all state and municipal law enforcement officers. Two specific ongoing training areas are deadly force decision training using the Range 2000 video simulation device, and emergency vehicle operations (EVOC) featuring the use of a “skid platform” that imitates actual adverse driving situations.

Starting in 2001, there has been a special focus on hate crimes with a partnership forged between the Governor's Commission on Prejudice and Bias and the RI Municipal Training Academy. The training teaches state and local law enforcement personnel to better identify and statistically track hate crimes.

- ◆ **Community Policing/Crime Prevention/COPS That CARE**– The goal of this activity is enhanced partnerships between local police and their community using a proactive approach rather than a reactive response to solving community problems. Examples of frequently funded activities include: bike patrols, youth athletic leagues, graffiti eradication, block parties, outreach to seniors, and Citizen Police Academies.

The Cops That Care Program is a new program to this report period. The Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee created the Cops That Care program on behalf of the RI Police Chiefs Association. Cops That Care is a “mini-grant” program providing each RI municipal police department with a \$1,500 allocation, in addition to the formula Byrne award. It is intended to support one or more short-term, police/community relations projects. The funding opportunity has been very well received by law enforcement and has resulted in a diverse programming mix. Many departments focused the Cops That Care funds on Halloween parties and related safety events and Red Ribbon Week activities (substance abuse awareness/prevention). Other projects included: bike safety/rodeo, P-Bruins Night, dances, block parties, National Night Out activities, youth mentor-related, carnival, assemblies, luncheons, recognition dinners, Citizens Police Academy, outreach/trainings with information on: *Car Safety Seats*, *Senior Issues*, purchase of Fatal Vision goggles, Harvest Festival, DARE/COPS giveaways, after-school tutoring, police trading cards, youth ID-safety day, police/fire softball tournament, roller skating events w/DARE, women's self defense, youth co-leader training, senior bus trip (w/video), youth court, and “respect” booklets for high school students.

- ◆ **RI State Crime Laboratory** – The Laboratory often receives Byrne support from the local pass-through funds to improve its operational capacity. During this report period, the facility procured laboratory tables for the support of new instrumentation purchased for both a new analytical laboratory and in a newly created photography laboratory. Laboratory space had been expanded through renovation of an area previously used for storage.
- ◆ **RI State Fire Marshal’s Office** – The 911 tragedies and subsequent anthrax scares revealed a tremendous need in the Fire Marshal’s Office for crucial emergency response equipment. The LEPC supplied funding to procure a fully equipped emergency response vehicle and two bomb suits providing proper personal protection when dealing with explosive devices or weapons/substances of mass destruction.

Evaluations

The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC) believes that evaluations and/or need’s assessments are important tools to improve program and project quality. Evaluations can determine the effectiveness of programs, document that objectives have been met; provide information about service delivery; and enable programs to make necessary changes to improve effectiveness and to identify “model programs” to be showcased, publicized and offered for replication. Needs assessments provide decision-makers valuable insights into the gaps that exist in the existing level of service delivery and with objective information in order to facilitate sound funding decisions.

Normally, programs considered for evaluation have a several-year funding history and are recommended by RIJC staff, with input from various advisory committees or sub grantee agencies. Evaluation contractors are hired through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process. Programs being evaluated are consulted through every step of the process, whether it be drafting the initial RFP or proofing the final report. An agency may benefit from an independent evaluation of their project in that it may help them to leverage funding from other sources.

During the 2001 – 2002 reporting period, the RIJC sponsored the following projects:

Project	Contractor
Needs Assessment of Forensic Laboratory Services in the State of RI	National Forensic Science Technology Center
A Victim Survey on the Effects of a Court-Mandated Battered Intervention Program in RI	BOTEC Analysis Corporation
Procurement Feasibility Report – Automated Fingerprint Identification System	Tier Technologies
RI Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Analysis and Recommendations	BOTEC Analysis Corporation

**Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee
Membership (12/02)**

Chief Gary Dias, Chair
East Providence Police Department

Chief Peter Brousseau
West Warwick Police Department

Chief William Burns
Middletown Police Department

Chief Charles Golden
Newport Police Department

Chief George Kelley
Pawtucket Police Department

Chief Jamie Hainsworth
Glocester Police Department

Chief William McCombe
New Shoreham Police Department

Chief Anthony Silva
Cumberland Police Department

Chief Thomas Tighe
Jamestown Police Department

Chief Vincent Vespia, Jr.
South Kingstown Police Department

**Rhode Island
Justice Commission Staff**

David J. LeDoux
Grants Manager

Gina Caruolo
SAC Director

Gail Pereira
Byrne Administrator

Kathy Loiselle
Recording/Corresponding Secretary

Joseph E. Smith
Executive Director (through June 2002)

Former LEPC Members
(serving during report period)

Chief William Devine, Chair
North Providence Police Department

Chief Roger Laliberte
Coventry Police Department

Chief John Lazzarro
Barrington Police Department

Chief John O'Donnell
Narragansett Police Department

Chief Stephen Reynolds
North Smithfield Police Department

Subgrants to State/Local Criminal Justice Agencies
(by Byrne Designated Program Areas)
(by state calendar years — federal fiscal years vary)

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Program Area 2 – Multijurisdictional Operations				
Department of the Attorney General	Drug-Related/Unsolved Homicide Task Force	Collaborate with several Providence metropolitan area police departments	\$27,700	\$25,000
East Providence Police Department	Metro Area Burglary Task Force	A project establishing cross jurisdictional communications among several Providence metropolitan area police departments (using NEXTEL phones) to disrupt burglary and other associated crime activities	\$50,000	Ongoing
Program Area 4 – Community Policing/Crime Prevention				
RI Police Chiefs Association via/ the Middletown Police Department	Cops That Care Program	Line Officer mini-grant program providing \$1,500 to each municipal police departments to promote community/police relations	\$60,000	\$52,853
Program Area 7 – Improving Operational Effectiveness of Law Enforcement				
RI Municipal Police Academy and Governor's Commission on Prejudice and Bias	In Service Training Hate Crime Training	Provide in-service training programs for local Law Enforcement jurisdictions Develop hate crime curriculum, provide related training	\$50,000 \$31,690	Ongoing Ongoing
State Crime Laboratory	Equipment	Provide laboratory tables to support new instrumentation purchased with other grant funds	\$0	\$8,000
RI State Police	Cybercrime Unit	Provide equipment and training for new RISP unit	\$50,000	Ongoing
RI Fire Marshal's Office	Improved Response to Hazardous Threats	Procure equipped emergency response vehicle and two complete "bomb" suits	\$0	\$80,000

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Program Area 15 – Computer Information Systems Improvement - Byrne '02 represents the last year that Byrne funds will purchase computers for state agencies				
RI Supreme Court	Justice Link Public Safety Network Project	Purchase/install/maintain new case management system (Banner Courts) & maintenance	\$1,298,216	\$500,000
RI Dept. of Children Youth and Families	Justice Link Public Safety Network Project	Procure new computer equipment, software/licensing at Training School	\$0	\$104,500
RI Public Defender	Justice Link Public Safety Network Project	Procure new computer equipment, software and licensing	\$0	\$194,895
RI Department of Corrections	Justice Link Public Safety Network Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create digital imaging capability/ network improvement Create Web-based INFACTS to provide criminal justice agencies access to DOC offender database Efforts to establish offenders' BCI # as main J-Link identifier 	\$187,789	Ongoing
RI Department of Attorney General	Justice Link Public Safety Network Project	Procure new computer equipment, software and licensing	\$0	\$204,975
RI State Police	Technical Assistance (TA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide computer TA to local police departments, 	\$40,000	\$40,000
	RILETS Maintenance/ Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 100 Cyberlinx licenses (for RILETS lookup purposes)/ software maintenance costs 	—	\$10,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide needed upgrades to RILETS, both internal (RISP) and external (municipal PDs) 	\$104,455	\$103,000
Program Area 19 - Research and Evaluation – Derived from Planning and Administration funds				
Independent Contractors <i>See Evaluation Section for Specifics</i>	Research, Evaluation, Needs Assessments, Pre-Evaluation Technical Assistance	Evaluate grant-funded programs/provide “Needs Assessment” studies to assist with funding/planning decisions Provide Evaluation related TA	\$60,000	\$60,000
Program Area 25 – DNA Laboratory Improvement				
RI Department of Health	Improve Forensic Services	Provide additional examiners to reduce backlog of DNA samples	\$150,000	\$0
		Totals *	\$2,224,780	\$1,724,685

** Differing totals are due to state agencies receiving portions of local pass-through Byrne allocations and/or funds awarded from various federal Byrne grant program years*

2000-2002 Byrne Specific Subgrants to Local Police Departments

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002
Barrington	15-b	J-Link Computerization: LAN/Desktop Upgrades.	\$12,712*	\$12,712*	\$8,570*
Bristol	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Desktop Upgrades.	\$14,842	\$14,842	\$17,141*
Burrillville	15-b 7-a	J-Link Computerization: LAN Upgrades, Desktops, Laser Printer, Memory/Component upgrades, Multimedia Projector. Firearms Technology: Simulation Training System.	\$12,001	\$12,001	\$10,713
Central Falls	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Server, Software Upgrades, Computer Wiring, Supplies, Laptops, Desktops and Printers, Digital Camera, Digital Recording System, Radio Communications System, Livescan Maintenance.	\$17,727	\$17,727	\$21,426
Charlestown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Upgrade Dispatch and Records Management System, Printer, Software Upgrades, Digital Camcorders, Laptops, Local Area Network.	\$11,195	\$11,195	\$8,570*
Coventry	15-b	J-Link Computerization: New Software and Hardware, Rugged Mobile Data Terminals.	\$19,756	\$19,756	\$21,426*
Cranston	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Digital Imaging System & Training, Hardware, Software, Maintenance and License Fee, Personnel, Travel & Supplies, IMC Records Management Software	\$47,543•	\$47,543•	\$51,422
Cumberland	15-b 7a	J-Link Computerization: New Computer Network and Substation Hardware, Touch Screen Mobile Data Terminals, Training Expenses. In-Service Training: Technology Training, Accreditation training.	\$21,634	\$21,634	\$21,426
East Greenwich	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals. Combination of 2000-2002 allocations.	\$11,345•	\$11,345•†	\$10,713†
East Providence	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Docking Stations, Printer, IMC Maintenance, Laptop/Livescan Fees, Pervasive 2000 Software, Verizon, CDPD.	\$31,410	\$31,410†	\$27,854†

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002
Foster	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC Records Management Software.	\$11,195•	\$11,195•	\$8,570
Glocester	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Computer Upgrades, Consultant.	\$11,195•	\$11,195•	\$8,570*
Hopkinton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC Records Management Software, Desktop Computers, Printer, Network Server, Network Cards, Wiring.	\$11,195	\$11,195*	\$8,570*
Jamestown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals.	\$11,195•	\$11,195†	\$8,570†
Johnston	4	Community Policing: Community Police Mobile Communications Center/BCI Trailer & Supplies, Bicycle Patrol, Community Policing Canine Unit.	\$19,984	\$19,984	\$27,854
Lincoln	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Police Telecommunications Improvements, i.e. Antennas, Cables, Connectors, Assembly and Installation. New Network Hardware, Printers, Cabling, Desktops, File Server and Software.	\$16,440*	\$16,440*	\$17,141
Little Compton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: IMC Software & Training, Communications Tower Equipment & Installation.	\$11,195†•	\$11,195•	\$8,570
Middletown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Printers, Mobile Data Terminals.	\$15,342	\$15,342	\$17,141
Narragansett	4	Innovative Integrated Patrol Strategies: Community Police Patrol Bicycles, Mobile Data Terminals.	\$14,211	\$14,211	\$21,426*
	7a	Enhanced Investigation, Dispatch, and Patrol: Audio and Video Surveillance, Transmitters, Monitors and Receivers.			
New Shoreham	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Hardware and Workstation Furniture; Records Management Software & File Server.	\$11,195	\$11,195	\$8,570
	7a	Evidence Collection Vehicle: Equipment and Supplies. In-Service Training: BCI Training.			
Newport	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies, Livescan Maintenance, IMC Records Management Software.	\$30,106	\$30,106	\$27,854*
North Kingstown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies, IMC Records Management Software conversion.	\$17,077	\$17,077	\$21,426

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002
North Providence	15-b	J-Link Computerization: New Desktop Computers and Upgrades of Existing Systems, Network and Records Management System Maintenance.	\$22,856*	\$22,856*	\$21,426
North Smithfield	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals and Supplies, Printers, Desktops, File Server, Network Upgrades, Software, Radio Communications System.	\$11,195	\$11,195	\$8,570
Pawtucket	47-a	Special Response Team Project: Equipment, Training, Supplies, and Overtime.	\$57,515	\$57,515	\$59,992*
Portsmouth	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals (Software & Hardware)	\$13,468•	\$13,468•	\$10,713*
Providence	7-a 24	Evidence Collection Vehicle: Equipment and Supplies. Gang Identification and Intervention: Equipment, Supplies, School Security Physical Assessments.	\$158,175	\$158,175	\$158,551*
Richmond	15-b 22	J-Link Computerization: IMC Records Management Software Anti-Drunk Driving Program: Multi-Channel Portable Radios, Overtime, Radar Set.	\$11,195	\$11,195*	\$8,570
Scituate	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Mobile Data Terminals, Patrol Car Video Systems, Server Upgrade, Equipment purchases.	\$11,195	\$11,195*	\$8,570
Smithfield	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Network Upgrades	\$13,549	\$13,549	\$17,141
South Kingstown	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computer, IMC/Livescan Maintenance, Mobile Data Terminals, In-car Video Systems, Portable Radios: VHF, 16 Channel.	\$17,185	\$17,185	\$21,426*
Tiverton	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals, Software, and Supplies	\$12,596	\$12,596	\$10,713
Warren	15-b 4	J-Link Computerization: Laptop Interfacing System, Training, Maintenance Costs, Cellular Modem Link Community Policing: Foot Patrols (Overtime salaries).	\$11,313	\$11,313*	\$8,570*
Warwick	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Upgrade Dictaphone Reporting System, Employee Scheduling Computer Network and Training, Department Network Expansion, RMS/CAD Software.	\$60,207•	\$60,207•	\$59,992*

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

City/Town	Purpose Area(s)	Grant Program/ Project Activities	2000	2001	2002
West Greenwich	15-b 22 4	Drunk Driving Enforcement: Radar Units, Overtime Community Concerns Response Team: Overtime, Portable Radar Unit. Educating Young Drivers: Radar Units, Overtime.	\$11,195	\$11,195*	\$8,570
West Warwick	15-b 16	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Photo Processing Equipment, Dictaphone System, DVD Video Recording System, Mobile Data Terminals Drug Control Investigations: Under Cover Surveillance Equipment, Computer Voice Stress Analyzer	\$20,626	\$20,626	\$21,426
Westerly	15-b 4	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Wide Area Network (WAN) Hardware, Software and Labor, RMS Interface. Community Police K-9 Patrol: Used Vehicle, and Equipment.	\$14,874	\$14,874	\$21,426*
Woonsocket	15-b	J-Link Computerization: Desktop Computers, Mobile Data Terminals, Printer, Upgrade Existing Computers, Livescan Maintenance, Cell fees, Data Max Software & Fees	\$29,395*	\$29,395*	\$27,854
Totals			\$857,034	\$857,034	\$857,033

* Application Pending

• Combination of 2000 & 2001 Byrne

† Combination of 2001 & 2002 Byrne

Bureau of Justice Assistance/ National Governors' Association Center for Best Practices

Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration Project

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Information Technology Policy Office and the National Governors' Association (NGA) Center for Best Practices has supported states in their efforts to create statewide justice information sharing systems. In 2000, the RI Justice Commission was awarded a \$25,000 planning grant to formulate a strategy with regard to an integrated justice project.

During 2001 members of the Rhode Island Justice Commission's Technical Advisory Committee attended workshops sponsored by the National Governors' Association in an effort to:

Program Highlights

2000/2001

Total Award
\$25,000

2001/2002

Total Award
\$150,000

- Bring Governors, their staff, policymakers from federal, state, and local governments and criminal justice agencies together to implement statewide information technology solutions that integrate law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice systems to create effective statewide justice information sharing;
- Provide forums for public policymakers to discuss justice information sharing in a less technical, more policy-oriented environment;
- Identify barriers and use team consulting among the participating states to develop strategies and action plans for eliminating the barriers to justice information sharing;
- Provide expert and peer technical assistance opportunities to states in the development and implementation of justice information sharing strategies;
- Disseminate the results of state team activities and peer evaluations with all states and the broader justice information systems community;
- Develop a planning model for statewide justice information sharing implementation and integration.

In 2001 states were invited to compete for implementation grants to fund their projects. Rhode Island was awarded \$150,000 to create an automated victim notification system through the creation of a victim data warehouse. In 2002, the RI Justice Commission subgranted the money to the RI Supreme Court's Judicial Technology Center to act as the project manager for the design and development of the data warehouse. This project represents a significant J-Link Phase II step.

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) became law in 1974, and the State of Rhode Island has been an active participant since 1975. The State of Rhode Island receives appropriations annually and has received approximately \$8 million since 1975. Grant funds may be used for many purposes related to delinquency prevention and improvement of the juvenile justice system. Funding recommendations are developed by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and then approved by the RI Justice Commission Policy Board. The goals of the JJAC have remained unchanged. Principally, they are to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO);
- Jail Removal (juveniles not to be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults);
- Sight and Sound Separation of juveniles (from adults);
- Minority Overrepresentation - addresses efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention/correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups if such proportion exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population.

Rhode Island has maintained full compliance with the four JJDP mandates since 1995. The Juvenile Justice Specialist, along with the JJAC, have committed its energies to:

- Creating conditions in RI communities that promote positive development of youth;
- Reducing youth-related problems, i.e. teen pregnancy, substance abuse, school drop outs;
- Advocating the development and implementation of projects related to young people;
- Increasing collaboration among community sectors, such as human service, business, law enforcement and religious institutions, to address youth problems.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$689,000

2002

Total Award
\$625,000

State Advisory Group – Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)

When Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) in 1974, it recognized that the success of the federal involvement in juvenile justice would rest on the shoulders of committed and experienced individuals at the state and local level. The State Advisory Groups or SAGs were made an integral part of the JJDPA to allow this experience, commitment and local perspective to play a significant role in delinquency prevention and juvenile justice reform. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is Rhode Island's SAG.

The citizen members of the JJAC are appointed by the Governor. Appointees come from the public and private sectors and represent a broad cross-section of experience and philosophy and are representative of all the geographic regions of the state. As the Governor's appointees, the JJAC membership has the credibility and influence necessary to work effectively with local communities and organizations. The experience of the JJAC membership allows it to effectively assess the particular problems and needs of the local communities, to develop sensible priorities and to identify, support and monitor those who develop and operate the programs and activities funded by federal dollars. The experience and dedication of volunteer members of citizen advocacy groups is vital to the effective and efficient use of the federal grant dollars. With their ties to local communities, state and local organizations, JJAC members are able to generate a local investment in the fight against youth crime which often translates to a financial investment from state and local government. By leveraging federal funds with these other resources, the JJAC has been able to maximize the impact of the JJDPA formula grant "seed" money.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

Brother Brendan Gerrity, Chair
President, Ocean Tides

Dottie Gardnier, Vice Chair
Child Advocate, Office of the Child Advocate

Warren Hulbert
Acting Director, RI Training School for Youth

Mr. Stephen King
Prin. Project Mgr., RI Supreme Court

Kathleen Griffin
Juvenile Probation Unit, DCYF

Alberta Catallozzi
Oliver Hazard Perry Middle School

Lt. Emil Fioravanti
Providence Police Department

Lidia Oster
Juvenile Intake Officer, RI Family Court

Sandra Starnino-Londardo
Private Practice, Juvenile Counseling/Intervention

Walter Baptista, Ret.
RI Dept. of Corrections

Hon. Jeremiah S. Jeremiah
Chief Judge, RI Family Court

Cindy Soccio
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Angela Paulhus, Esq.
RI Family Court

Joseph Le
Executive Director, S.E.D.C.

Vincent MacAteer
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Hon. Kathleen Voccola
Judge, RI Family Court

Geneva Singletary-Johnson
Citizen Representative

Hon. Pamela Macktaz
Judge, RI Family Court

Lt. Paul Kennedy
Providence Police Department

Robert O'Neil
Family Therapy, Citizen Representative

Fred Trapassi
Pheonix Academy

Kara Geoghan
Youth Member

Sarah Riley
Youth Member

Elizabeth M. Gilheeney
*Juvenile Justice Specialist
Justice Commission*

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Formula Grant Allocation

Agency	Project	Description	2001	2002
Justice Commission	Planning and Administration		\$60,000	\$60,000
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	JJAC – Administration/ Prevention Activities		\$30,000	30,000
Progreso Latino Central Falls	Mentoring Program; Service & Learning through Social Awareness; Youth in Progress	Comprehensive service leadership/after-school activities	\$36,765	\$36,265
Tides Family Services Statewide	Training School Project 2000 PAL – Truancy; West Warwick Truancy Prevention Project	Collaboration with DCYF. Intensive tracking and support.	\$15,747	\$0
San Miguel School Providence	S.M.A.R.T.; STAY Project	Foster student participation and other special programs	\$35,600	\$35,600
Alliance for Better Long Term Care	Building Bridges/Ocean Tides Inter-generational	Pairing of adjudicated youth with nursing home residents in a mentor/foster grandparent program	\$8,500	\$0
Mt. Hope Learning Center	Educational Enrichment; Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program	After school educational assistance	\$0	\$50,000
Socio-Economic Development Corporation for SouthEast Asians Providence	Aftercare/Intervention; School Dropout/Gang Prevention Program	Aftercare and delinquency intervention for Southeast Asian youth leaving the Training School	\$58,215	\$57,349
West Warwick Police Department West Warwick	Youth League	Youth basketball league for 60-80 youth in coordination with Tides Family Services	\$0	\$22,200
Rhode Island Family Court Statewide	Truancy Court	Pilot program at Hope to reduce 8 th grade truancy. To serve 40 juveniles, counseling and case tracking.	\$35,000	\$81,500
Phoenix House of New England	Residential Substance; Pheonix Academy Life Skills Training Program	Expansion of residential treatment program for males with life skills training and follow-up	\$20,000	\$0
Family Service, Inc.	Outreach and Tracking; Gender-Specific Activity Based Program for Girls	Outreach and tracking for 12-17 year old girls graduating from N. Smithfield home and returning home	\$29,401	\$0

Agency	Project	Description	2001	2002
Stopover Services of Newport County	Youth Referral Network; Attendance Outreach	Coordination of at risk youth service network	\$0	\$36,910
Narragansett Indian Tribe	Tribal Youth Court	Tribal court for juvenile offenders	\$30,000	\$0
Dept. of Attorney General Statewide	Gang Resistance Intervention Program	Case management services; educational & job opportunities; conflict mediation skills; mentoring & recreation/sports programs	\$41,300	\$0
Dept. of Attorney General Statewide	Literacy & Truancy Program	Conflict resolution; school attendance & literacy	\$20,000	\$37,305
South Providence Neighborhood Ministries Providence	Louie's Place	After school & summer program to improve academics; non-violent problem solving	\$40,000	\$40,000
YMCA of Greater Providence	School's Out: Building Skills for Success	After school enrichment program to build positive youth assets & academic skills	\$39,402	\$0
Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital	FireSafeKids	Prevention & early intervention to reduce risk of recidivism among juvenile firesetters	\$38,735	\$48,915
Community Mediation Center Providence	Youth Mediation Project	Expansion of current school based conflict resolution; peer mediation; parent-teen mediation program	\$37,000	\$37,800
Sophia Academy Providence	Sophia Academy	Gender specific middle school program for girls	\$37,000	\$45,000
RI Youth Guidance Center Statewide	Parent-Teen Mediation Program	Community based parent-teen mediation program	\$32,750	\$0
Volunteers of Warwick Schools Warwick	Heads Up Program	Elementary School Violence Prevention Program	\$26,300	\$27,000
Big Sisters of RI	Mentoring Program; New Tools for Living	Expansion of Mentoring Program in Schools; Specialized mentoring for girls transitioning out of Training School	\$17,285	\$10,733
Totals			\$689,000	\$656,577

Title V Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Funding

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards the Title V Delinquency Prevention Program specifically to support programs at the community level. The Title V initiative seeks to establish a comprehensive nationwide approach to delinquency prevention by placing the planning effort and control of resources at the grass roots level.

Under the Title V Program, communities adopt a framework for prevention activities, receive technical assistance and compete for “seed money” to initiate projects to reduce locally identified risk factors for delinquency. Initial results in Rhode Island show that Title V efforts have proven successful in bringing together broad-based groups of community residents to design prevention programs based on the unique needs for their communities. The level of community ownership and investment is evidenced in part by the high levels of cash and in-kind match resources provided by the subgrantees.

In 1998, the JJAC narrowed the focus of Title V to the support of local Juvenile Hearing Boards (JHB) and truancy mitigation efforts. Juvenile Hearing Boards are panels of community volunteers who review the circumstances of certain non-violent offenses committed by youths as an alternative to having the cases referred to the court system for disposition. The JHB can impose sanctions on a juvenile under its purview i.e., community service, counseling and/or restitution or reparations. Today, twenty-six (26) Juvenile Hearing Boards exist in Rhode Island municipalities, many with the support of Title V funding.

City	Project	Description	2001	2002
Traveler's Aid Society of RI	Compliance	Collaborative effort with RI police departments to assist with jail removal mandate	\$123,593	\$0
City of Newport	Newport Juvenile Hearing Board; Newport Prevention Policy Board	Start up costs for new city-wide Juvenile Hearing Board	\$0	\$30,180
City of Warwick	Warwick Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Policy Board/DHS	Prevention program targeting at risk youth to reduce school failure; assist JHB with truant youth	\$0	\$3,790
Town of Glocester	Tri-Town Community Action	Foster/Glocester Regional Juvenile Hearing Board	\$0	\$7,434
City of Providence	Providence Juvenile Hearing Board	Part time coordinator/clerical; Capital City Youth Violence Prevention Policy Bd	\$0	\$33,596
City of Woonsocket	Woonsocket Comprehensive Strategy	After school programming	\$0	\$25,000
Totals			\$123,593	\$100,000

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act Challenge Grant

In 1992, reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 added Part E, State Challenge Activities, to the programs funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The purpose of Part E is to provide initiatives for states participating in the Formula Grants Program to develop, adopt and improve statewide policies and programs in one or more of ten specified Challenge areas.

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) determined that there was a great need for program activity in the area of truancy prevention/intervention and gender specific to girls at the Rhode Island Training School for youth.

Agency	Project Description	2001	2002
YWCA - RI	My Sister's Keeper - Alternative to suspension and expulsion/school for inner city youth experiencing problems in traditional learning environment	\$40,600	\$40,000
Pheonix House	Life Skills Training Program	\$28,000	\$0
CHOICES	Life Skills/Juvenile Delinquency Prevention - Assist students in developing skills and self-esteem necessary to stay in school	\$6,982	\$0
Justice Commission	Administrative/Planning Costs	\$11,918	\$0
The Whitmarsh Corporation	Job Coach and Mentors in the Workplace	\$0	\$31,750
Tides Family Services	West Warwick Truancy Prevention Project	\$0	\$15,750
Totals		\$87,500	\$87,500

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program

Congress enacted the **Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG)** Program to encourage states to hold delinquent youth responsible for their offenses through accountability-based sanctions. The JAIBG seeks to help restore the broken bonds between the juvenile offender and the victimized community. The JAIBG program's goals and objectives dovetailed with recommendations made by Governor Almond's Task Force on Juvenile Justice.

In FY 2001 & 2002, the Rhode Island award was distributed as follows:

Project	Description	2001	2002
Department of Children, Youth and Families	Security enhancements to Rhode Island Training School for Youth (RITSY), capital improvements to the ACE Program; Wraparound services for youth leaving RITSY; Safe Streets Providence; Day Reporting Center – Tides.	\$691,657	\$360,000
Department of Attorney General	Community Crime Prevention Project; Prosecutor	\$144,000	\$200,000
Rhode Island Family Court	Drug Court	\$480,000	\$400,000
Public Defender	Detention Response; Public Defender, Juvenile Response Unit	\$220,000	\$240,000
CORE Associates	Policies and Procedures Study Girls Unit /RITSY	\$94,343	\$0
Connecting for Children & Families	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	\$15,200	\$0
Channel One – Central Falls	Alternative Learning Program - Case management and tracking to dropout prevention program linkage to JHB	\$32,000	\$0
Northern RI Chamber Education Foundation	JOSG/RI School to Career	\$0	\$150,000
City of Woonsocket	Comprehensive Strategy Site	\$0	\$60,000
Justice Commission	Administrative/Planning Costs	\$45,000	\$0
Totals		\$1,722,200	\$1,410,000

After-School Alternatives

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee firmly believes that after-school activities are an essential element of effective delinquency prevention programming. It has been documented nationally that 79 percent of all juvenile offending activities occur between the hours of 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Rhode Island statistics mirror national standards regarding hours of peak juvenile offending. In an effort to address these factors, the JJAC has specifically funded the following after-school activities under the JJDPa Formula and Title V Grant programs in 2001 and 2002.

- **Progreso Latino**
Comprehensive service leadership/after school activities.
- **Mt. Hope Learning Center**
After school educational assistance.
- **South Providence Neighborhood Ministries** – After school and summer program to improve academics and non-violent problem solving.
- **YMCA of Greater Providence** – After school enrichment program to build positive youth assets and academic skills.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims Assistance Formula Grant Program

The Rhode Island Justice Commission has administered the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victims Assistance Program since 1985, when the program was first enacted by Congress. The Act is funded through fines paid by those convicted of violating federal laws. The VOCA program has the most restrictive regulations of all RIJC-administered grant programs as funds are strictly intended to support direct services to victims of violent crime. The Act requires priority be given to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and other groups identified by the state as being "under-served" victims of violent crimes.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$1,008,950

2002

Total Award
\$1,470,875

The Rhode Island Justice Commission made 27 VOCA awards in 2001 totaling \$1,008,950 and in 2002, a total of 26 awards totaling \$1,470,875.

Training Conferences

The Rhode Island Justice Commission has also used VOCA funding to plan and implement statewide training conferences, including one held on April 27, 2001, "Protecting the Elderly from Fraud, Abuse, and Financial Exploitation." Conferences have provided learning and networking opportunities to two hundred attendees. Conference participants represented a variety of victim-related disciplines including law enforcement, education, clergy, medical, government and direct service providers. The conferences allowed participants that would not normally interact to come together and explore other's ideas and discuss solutions to common problems facing crime victims.

VOCA Advisory Committee

Originally established in 1986, the VOCA Advisory Committee consists of representatives from both the public and private sectors. The Committee meets throughout the year and works with the Rhode Island Justice Commission to identify the needs of victims of crime, set goals for distribution of federal dollars, and establish procedures for applicants to submit grant requests and make recommendations for the funding of grant programs. The Committee and Rhode Island Justice Commission staff review progress of individual grantees toward stated goals.

VOCA Advisory Committee

Stephen King

*Policy Analyst
Rhode Island Supreme Court*

David Smith

*Supervisor, Department of Mental Health
Retardation, and Hospitals*

Connie Noblet

*Retired Member, NOVA Board of Directors
National Organization of Victims Assistance*

James Ganaway

*President
Casey Family Services*

Cathy Lewis

*Case Worker
Casey Family Services*

Wendy Becker

*Assistant Professor
Rhode Island College
School of Social Work*

Lee Baker

*Project Coordinator
Department of Children, Youth and Families*

Joseph Persia

RIJC VOCA Administrator

VOCA Victims Assistance Subgrants for FY 2001 - 2002

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Attorney General's Office Statewide	Statewide Victim Assistance/ Information Service	Maintains expansion of services to felony crime victims with focus on priority victim populations to reduce trauma and aid recovery	\$27,000	\$42,000
Adoption Rhode Island Statewide	VOCA Family Support Project	Provides support services to abused children and their adoptive families	\$20,000	\$27,500
Child & Family Service of Newport Newport, Bristol, Washington Counties	Elderly Abuse Program	Provides outreach, assessment, advocacy, case management, and treatment for victims of elderly abuse and their families	\$27,000	\$27,000
Community Counseling Center Pawtucket, Central Falls	Trauma Treatment Program	Provides mental health counseling to children and adults who have been sexually abused or traumatized by crime and/or their families	\$32,000	\$47,000
Comprehensive Community Action Program Central Falls	Enhanced Victims Services Project	Provides education, support and intervention services aimed at helping teens eliminate violence from their lives	\$27,000	\$27,500
Capital City Community Center	Victims Assistance	Meets psychological, emotional and practical needs of victims through counseling case management, advocacy and referral	\$45,000	\$60,000
Federal Hill House Association Providence	Victims Assistance	Provides immediate, on-going service to identified victims of violent crime	\$30,000	\$45,500
Interfaith Counseling Center, Inc. Statewide	Interfaith Counseling Victims Assistance	Focus on all types of crime victimization, with special outreach to male and female victims of clergy sexual abuse and victims of domestic violence within faith communities	\$0	\$10,000
Justice Assistance Statewide	Project Victim Service	Notification, referral, counseling, advocacy, restitution, system orientation, court escort, and follow-up services to victims within District Court	\$28,000	\$0
Justice Assistance Statewide	Families & Friends of Homicide Victims	Provides services to those who are suffering from the loss of a family member through homicide support services	\$40,000	\$43,000

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Kent County Mental Health Ctr. Kent County	Victims of Crime Act - Counseling	Provides clinical intervention and support program for adults who have been victims of traumatic violence and/or abuse	\$37,500	\$52,500
Kent County Mental Health Ctr. Kent County	Case Management	Expands program to help meet demand by adding bachelor's level case manager	\$27,000	\$43,000
Next Step, Inc. Statewide	Pattern Changing	Provides a 17-week educational program designed for women who have moved through the initial stages of crisis intervention	\$8,000	\$0
Office of the Child Advocate Statewide	Project Victims Service	Provide services and a means of compensation to young crime victims who are in the custody of the state	\$23,000	\$38,000
Rhode Island Hospital Statewide	Intervention for Sexually Abused Children	Provides swift treatment for children who have disclosed sexual abuse	\$17,500	\$0
Rhode Island Legal Services Inc. Statewide	Legal Assistance Project	Provides free legal representation for their clients who are seeking restraining orders, custody, visitation and child support in Civil Court	\$7,500	\$25,000
Rhode Island Victims Advocacy & Support Center	Project SOS (Survivors Outreach Services)	Provides for victims who are suffering from the loss of a family member through homicide support services	\$0	\$65,000
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	RI Children's Advocacy Center	Provides a team approach involving prosecutors, police, medical personnel, family human service providers for investigation and treatment of child sexual abuse cases	\$55,000	\$73,000
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	Homicide Bereavement Program	Provides clinical services for families, friends and significant others of homicide victims	\$36,000	\$45,000

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	Sexual Assault Victim Assistance	Provides crisis intervention, counseling services and legal advocacy for victims of sexual assault and their families	\$70,000	\$88,000
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center Inc. Statewide	Child Sexual Abuse Trauma Treatment Program	Funds added to meet 30% increase in growth for this victim population	\$8,950	\$0
RI Department of Corrections Statewide	Comprehensive Office of Victim Services	Establishes an Office of Victim Services to work with victims and provide victim notification and information	\$50,000	\$65,000
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Statewide	Domestic Violence - Victim advocacy	Provides services to victims of domestic violence through the seven member agencies and also through printing and distributing brochures	\$183,000	\$198,000
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Statewide	Rhode Island Helpline	Provides a helpline for easy access to immediate, quality crisis intervention, support and referrals for all victims of crime in Rhode Island	\$67,500	\$82,500
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Statewide	GTEAP – Offset Domestic Violence – Victim Advocacy	One time offset through VOCA for funding loss of GTEAP. Provides services to victims of domestic violence through seven member agencies, etc.	\$0	\$150,000
Socio-Economic Development Ctr. for South East Asians Providence	Victims Assistance Program	Provides education and outreach to Southeast Asians who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and /or child abuse	\$42,500	\$50,375
Sisters Overcoming Abusive Relationships (SOAR) Statewide	Operational Support	Provides empowerment to women of domestic abuse by uniting female victims with trust and power sharing	\$22,086	\$38,000
Spurwink Rhode Island	Broken Boundaries Conference III	Provides assistance in bringing nationally recognized trainers to conference on child & adolescent sexual abuse	\$5,000	\$0
St. Mary's Home for Children Statewide	Sexual Abuse Parent Aide Project	Comprehensive, family-based treatment for sexual abuse in families; treating the family as a system, fostering personal growth, independence and responsibility in all family members	\$40,000	\$55,000

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Women's Resource Center South County	Rejuvenations for Children	Expressive therapy program for children who are victims of or witness to domestic violence	\$0	\$25,000
Youth Pride	Victim Advocacy & Support Project	Provides victim outreach and services to gay, lesbian and transgender youth in RI	\$32,414	\$48,000
Totals			\$1,008,950	\$1,470,875

RHODE ISLAND WAS THE FIRST STATE IN THE NATION to pass a constitutional amendment through a constitutional convention guaranteeing victims the right to participate in the criminal justice process. The amendment is as follows:

"A victim of crime shall, as a matter of right be treated by agents of the state with dignity, respect and sensitivity during all phases of the criminal justice process. Such person shall be entitled to receive, from the perpetrator of the crime, financial compensation for any injury or loss caused by the perpetrator of the crime, and shall receive such other compensation as the state may provide. Before sentencing, the victim shall have the right to address the court regarding the impact which the perpetrator's conduct has had upon the victim."

Article I, Section 23 of the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The State Justice Statistics (SJS) program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC) is administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the United States Department of Justice. The purpose of the program is to provide partial support to state governments for the establishment and operation of Statistical Analysis Centers to collect, analyze, and report statistics on crime and justice to federal, state, and local levels of government, and to share state-level information nationally.

Since 1975, the Statistical Analysis Center of the Rhode Island Justice Commission has performed a critical role in providing decision-makers with information on crime and the criminal justice system. The issues addressed by the Statistical Analysis Center span the entire criminal justice system and include juvenile delinquency, violent crime, property crime, and systems improvement issues.

For 2001, the Statistical Analysis Center proposed the following projects:

- ***An incident-based crime-mapping project with the Coventry Police Department*** - The project extracted data from the police department records management system in an attempt to isolate factors contributing to crime and other problems.
- ***A sexual violence data collection and analysis project with the RI Department of Attorney General*** – The SAC has worked with the Department of Attorney General to create a dataset of sex crimes cases charged statewide in the calendar years 1997 and 1998. One of the objectives is to provide practitioners with useful data and analysis upon which to make strategic decisions. The SAC has also begun work with staff of the Department to create a system map of the process whereby individuals are registered and monitored in the state Sex Offender Registry.

For 2002, the Statistical Analysis Center proposed to continue those projects started in 2001 and to assist the Bureau of Justice Statistics in its mandate pursuant to the *Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000*. The goal of this project is to establish reporting procedures and data compilation of deaths that occur in the process of arrests. Data collection will commence for calendar year 2003.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$50,000

2002

Total Award
\$50,000

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG)

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program was first made available by Congress in 1996. The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs created a funding formula based on all law enforcement jurisdictions' reported Part I crimes (violent crimes) and populations to determine which municipalities would receive a direct grant. The minimum direct federal award was established at \$10,000. Municipalities not qualifying do not receive a direct federal award.

The state receives a LLEBG award and the Local Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC) is utilized to strategize the best use of these funds. The LEPC recommended that the state share be divided equally and awarded to those police departments that did not qualify for a direct federal grant. Each grant requires a 10 percent local match. The Rhode Island State Police receives a share as it provides law enforcement services to the town of Exeter.

The LLEBG program allows police wide discretion as to the use of the award. Police can purchase any equipment deemed necessary including guns, ammunition, radios, cars, vests, uniforms, etc. This is in contrast to the Byrne grant, which only allows the purchase of equipment essential to the implementation of a new project or program with measurable outcomes.

Rhode Island Police departments receiving direct federal LLEBG grant awards in 2001 and 2002 are shown in the following table. These departments report directly to the federal LLEBG office of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$149,969
26 Subgrants

2002

Total Award
\$129,920
27 Subgrants

Department	2001	2002
Central Falls	\$47,118	\$40,450
Cranston	\$39,247	\$35,843
Cumberland	\$32,334	\$18,981
East Providence	\$18,507	\$21,745

Department	2001	2002
Johnston	\$11,062	\$10,043
Middletown	\$10,636	\$0
Newport	\$73,177	\$54,547
North Providence	\$16,911	\$12,531
Pawtucket	\$84,557	\$72,515
Providence	\$328,444	\$294,482
Warwick	\$67,114	\$50,493
West Warwick	\$116,253	\$67,724
Woonsocket	\$49,671	\$40,726
Totals	\$895,031	\$720,080

All other municipal police departments, in addition to the State Police (for Exeter, RI), receive an equal share of the state LLEBG award. These awards are administered by the Justice Commission.

Department	2001	2002
Barrington	\$5,768	\$4,811
Bristol	\$5,768	\$4,811
Burrillville	\$5,768	\$4,811
Charlestown	\$5,768	\$4,811
Coventry	\$5,768	\$4,811
East Greenwich	\$5,768	\$4,811
Foster	\$5,768	\$4,811
Glocester	\$5,768	\$4,811
Hopkinton	\$5,768	\$4,811
Jamestown	\$5,768	\$4,811
Lincoln	\$5,768	\$4,811
Little Compton	\$5,768	\$4,811
Middletown	\$0	\$4,811
Narragansett	\$5,768	\$4,811
New Shoreham	\$5,768	\$4,811
North Kingstown	\$5,768	\$4,811
North Smithfield	\$5,768	\$4,811
Portsmouth	\$5,768	\$4,811
Richmond	\$5,768	\$4,811
Scituate	\$5,768	\$4,811
Smithfield	\$5,768	\$4,811

Department	2001	2002
South Kingstown	\$5,768	\$4,811
Tiverton	\$5,768	\$4,811
Warren	\$5,768	\$4,811
Westerly	\$5,768	\$4,811
West Greenwich	\$5,768	\$4,811
Rhode Island State Police	\$5,768	\$4,811
Totals	\$149,968	\$129,897

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

Since 1995, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) has helped States to improve the accuracy and national accessibility of criminal histories. NCHIP is an umbrella program designed to assist states in meeting evolving legislative and technical requirements regarding criminal histories and related records, such as protection order and sex offender registries. Interstate availability of such records is crucial with regard to criminal investigations, background checks for those applying for certain licenses, firearms purchases and those who work with children, the elderly and the disabled.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$500,000

2002

Total Award
\$475,000

In 2001, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the United States Department of Justice awarded Rhode Island \$500,000. The award addressed the following:

- Livescan machines for the Smithfield, Bristol, Cumberland, Lincoln, and Burrillville police departments;
- Upgrades to the hardware and application software for the RI Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (RILETS) network;
- Disposition clean-up projects at the criminal history repository and courts;
- Design, testing and implementation of an interface between the Restraining Order/No Contact Order (RONCO) database at the criminal history repository and the courts.

In 2002, BJS awarded Rhode Island \$475,000 to address the following:

- Continuation of the disposition clean-up projects at the criminal history repository and the courts;
- Office of Library and Information Services (OLIS) technical assistance to RILETS for municipal agency network configuration;
- Purchase of Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) hardware for the Providence Police Department to enable electronic transmission to the criminal history repository;
- Designing, testing and implementation of the routing of criminal case dispositions from the court to the criminal history repository;
- New AFIS hardware and fingerprint card conversion at the criminal history repository to ensure compatibility with the new state of Connecticut AFIS system.

Subcommittee on Statewide Forensic Services

Criminal justice practitioners have believed for many years that forensic services in Rhode Island are fragmented and that gaps in services exist. This opinion has led many to state that the continuation of this situation will ultimately lead to a crisis.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission is authorized by Rhode Island General Law §42-26-4 to advise and assist in developing policies, plans, and programs for coordination, administration and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. To meet these goals the RIJC periodically conducts evaluations and/or need's assessments aimed at improving the administration of justice.

Accordingly, in 2000, the RIJC Steering Committee authorized a needs assessment to examine the efficiency and effectiveness of statewide forensic services. The May 2001 final report of the National Forensic Science Technology Center (NFSTC) highlighted shortcomings of service delivery and gave recommend steps necessary before the laboratories could receive accreditation through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Program (ASCLAD/LAB).

A sub-committee of stakeholders was formed as a result of the report. The committee centered their discussions on the recommendation by NFSTC that statewide forensic services be **rationalized**. To accomplish this goal the issues of consolidation under one criminal justice agency, the Rhode Island State Police; having an advisory committee; being located in one central location; and working toward accreditation were thoroughly discussed. The Final Report of the Subcommittee on Statewide Forensic Services was issued in June, 2002.

Subcommittee Membership

Gina M. Caruolo, Subcommittee Chair
Director, Statistical Analysis Ctr.
RI Justice Commission

Joseph E. Smith
Executive Director
RI Justice Commission
(through June 2002)

Colonel Steven M. Pare
RI State Police

Sgt. Dennis Pincince
RI State Police

Lt. William Labossiere
RI State Police

Lt. Leroy Rose
RI State Police

Capt. Brendan Doherty
RI State Police

Sgt. Napoleon Brito
Providence Police Department

Capt. Emil Fioravanti
Providence Police Department

Hon. Kenneth Carter
RI House of Representatives

Hon. Carol Mumford
RI House of Representatives

Kathy Dennard
Office of the Governor

William Guglietta
Department of Attorney General

Michael DiLauro
Office of the Public Defender

Dennis Hilliard
RI State Crime Laboratory

Dr. Elizabeth Laposata
RI Medical Examiner's Office

George Ducharme
RI Medical Examiner's Office

Dr. Patricia Nolan, Director
Department of Health

Dr. David Uliss
Department of Health

Dr. Gregory Hayes
Department of Health

Wayne Farrington
Department of Health

Helen Drew
Department of Health

Ted Martin
Department of Health

Robin Smith
Department of Health

Beverly Sherry
Department of Health

Shawna Bradshaw
Department of Health

Christine Brackett
Department of Health

Chief Stephen McCartney
Warwick Police Department

Irving Owens
RI State Fire Marshal

Nicholas Pelligrino
RI State Fire Marshal's Office

Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr.
Presiding Justice, RI Superior Court

Stephen King
RI Supreme Court

Det. Mark Zabinski
RI Criminalists Association

Det. Ron DaSilva
RI Criminalists Association

Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (NFSIA) Formula Grant

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (NFSIA) provides funds to states in a formula grant program. Funds received through the NFSIA are to be used to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes. NIJ requires certification that the State has an established forensic science laboratory or laboratory system that is accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB) or other appropriate certifying bodies or will use a portion of the grant to prepare and apply for such accreditation within 2 years after the grant is awarded.

Program Highlights

2002

Total Award
\$29,178

The Crime Laboratory Accreditation Program of ASCLD/LAB is a voluntary program in which any crime laboratory may participate to demonstrate that its management, operations, personnel, procedures, equipment, physical plant, security, and personnel safety procedures meet established standards. The process is part of a laboratory's quality assurance program that also includes proficiency testing, continuing education, and other programs to help the laboratory give better overall service to the criminal justice system.

Presently, Rhode Island laboratories are not accredited. The accreditation process will require that the State Crime Laboratory at the University of Rhode Island and the Forensic Science Laboratory at the Department of Health meet or exceed the required forensic laboratory standards that have been identified by ASCLD/LAB. In order to meet those standards the State will hire a Quality Manager who will be responsible for creating the necessary environment (evidence storage, laboratory policy and procedure manuals, quality and safety manuals, and staff training) for both laboratories to meet the requirements of accreditation within a two-year period.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

The S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), enacted by the 103rd Congress, is set out in Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

VAWA reflects a firm commitment toward working to change the criminal justice system's response to violence perpetrated against women. Significant federal resources and attention to restructuring and strengthening the criminal justice system's response to violence against women has been a priority.

In early 1995, the Finance Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives established a multi-disciplinary committee to prepare for the implementation of VAWA. Subsequently, Governor Almond named the Rhode Island Justice Commission to administer the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act program for the state. The original committee continued to meet serving as the Statewide Planning Committee. This committee developed a comprehensive statewide plan to reduce the incidence of crimes of violence against women and to improve services to victims.

As a result of the efforts of this committee, Rhode Island was the second state in the nation to receive funding under the Violence Against Women Act. In addition, the Rhode Island State Implementation Plan was the first in the nation to be approved by the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

States are federally mandated to collaborate among disciplines. The passage of VAWA 2000 resulted in some changes in the distribution of funds. Under previous legislation, 25 percent of the fund supported each discipline: law enforcement, victim services, prosecution and discretionary. Under the new legislation, the distribution is as follows: 30% victim services, 25% prosecution, 25% law enforcement, 15% discretionary and 5% courts. The discretionary funds must support one of VAWA's seven program purpose areas.

The multi-disciplinary Planning Committee, with assistance from two subcommittees, has successfully developed and implemented several specialized programs that address the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The law enforcement training program developed in Rhode Island was the first of its kind in the country, and focuses on the improvement of law enforcement officers' response to domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Every police officer in the state has received the 4-hour training. In addition, the curriculum was revised in 2000, and a second round of training was implemented.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$888,000

2002

Total Award
\$966,000

Through VAWA funding, the Department of Attorney General created a specialized Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit. The Unit's primary focus is to create consistency within the Department and the thirty-nine communities in Rhode Island on how domestic violence and sexual assault cases are prosecuted, while working to ensure victim safety. One of the major accomplishments of the Unit was the development of a prosecution manual and prosecutorial protocols. This effort was made possible with the help of a multi-disciplinary task force.

The Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit was established as a data collection repository. The Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Form is the primary source for the Unit's data collection efforts, and the information has allowed the Unit to develop a statistical database on domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Rhode Island.

Violence Against Women Act Planning Committee

Kristen Martineau, Chair
*VAWA Project Director,
Rhode Island Justice Commission*

Col. Michael Chalek
*Representative, RI Police Chiefs Association
Cranston Police Department*

Deborah DeBare
*Executive Director
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

John Barrette
*Court Administrator
RI Supreme Court*

William R. Guglietta, Esq.
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Stacey Veroni
*Chief of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault
Unit
RI Dept. of the Attorney General*

Sisan Smallman
*Assistant Probation and Parole
Administrator,
RI Department of Corrections*

Peg Langhammer
*Executive Director,
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center*

Jeff Renzi
*Assoc. Director for Community Corrections
RI Department of Corrections*

Law Enforcement Training Task Force

The Law Enforcement Training Task Force is the policy setting body for programs and projects under the law enforcement component of the Violence Against Women Act.

Members are drawn from Rhode Island's law enforcement community, victim service agencies, the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit, the Department of Attorney General and the Rhode Island Justice Commission. Colonel Michael Chalek, a representative of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association, is the chair.

A Train the Trainers program has been presented multiple times over the years. This training is designed for both law enforcement and victim advocates. Upon completion of this three day session, participants are certified as trainers and can be called upon to assist with in-service training in police departments, training for police/security on college campuses and training at the Municipal Police Training Academy. As a result of this effort, RI now has over 80 certified domestic violence/sexual assault trainers. The task force established the Curriculum Development Committee, which was augmented with additional members from a variety of disciplines. The Law Enforcement Training Task Force oversees the development of a curriculum and coordinates new training programs for law enforcement officers. The Task Force coordinates multi-disciplinary training sessions that are conducted in each of the municipalities and at the State Police. In addition, the Task Force meets quarterly to review and discuss the data that has been collected by the Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit.

Training Task Force

Col. Michael Chalek, Chair

*RI Police Chiefs Association
Cranston Police Department*

Janice Dubois

*Domestic Violence Training & Monitoring Unit
RI Supreme Court*

Peg Langhammer

*Executive Director
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center*

Deborah DeBare

*Executive Director
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence*

Stacey Veroni

*Chief of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault
Unit, RI Dept. of the Attorney General*

Kristen Martineau

*VAWA Project Director
Rhode Island Justice Commission*

Curriculum Development Committee

Chief Anthony Silva, Chair
Cumberland Police Department

Jennifer Longa
University of Rhode Island

Paul Graf
Senior Special Agent
Naval Criminal Investigative Service

Judy Kinzel
Director of Community Services
Elizabeth Buffum Chace House

Sgt. Pam Icart
RI State Police
Wickford Barracks

Lt. Kerry Holsten
Warwick Police Department

Officer Robin Winslow
Coventry Police Department

Stacey Veroni
Chief of Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault
Unit
RI Dept. of the Attorney General

Trooper Celeste Potter
RI State Police

Angela Nash Wade
Coordinator of Advocacy and Training
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Madelyn Cruz
Sojourner House

Sgt. Lori Cronshaw
Cumberland Police Department

Det. Al Corrente
Cranston Police Department

Zulma Garcia
Blackstone Shelter

Lt. Richard Ramsay
West Warwick Police Department

Captain Ralph Liguori
Cumberland Police Department

Off. Cathy Tabela-Sailor
East Providence Police Department

Dep. Chief Robert Coyne
Smithfield Police Department

Off. Kurt Wallace
Coventry Police Department

Sgt. Brian Kane
Woonsocket Police Department

Sgt. Dennis Leahey
Burrillville Police Department

Melissa Alexander
Sexual Assault & Trauma Resource Center

Kristen Martineau
VAWA Project Director
Rhode Island Justice Commission

Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Subgrants

Subgrantee	Project	Description	2001	2002
Victim Services				
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Warwick	Violence Against Women Enhanced Advocacy	Advocacy programs to address the unmet needs throughout the state.	\$292,307	\$317,983
Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center Providence	Violence Against Women Advocacy Project	Establish The Network, a cutting edge statewide partnership which provides training & advocacy.	\$87,313	\$94,982
Prosecution				
RI Department of the Attorney General Providence	Violence Against Women Prosecution Initiative	Establish a special unit within the RI Department of Attorney General to prosecute crimes of violence against women.	\$210,900	\$229,425
Law Enforcement				
Local Units of Government	Violence Against Women Law Enforcement Training Initiative	Develop and implement a comprehensive training program for law enforcement on response to crimes of violence against women	\$210,900	\$229,425
Discretionary/Court Funds*				
RI Supreme Court Dom. Violence Training & Monitoring Unit	DV/SA Data Entry Project	Automate the entry and report capability of DV/SA forms	\$42,180	\$45,885
Administrative				
Rhode Island Justice Commission	VAWA Planning and Administration	Plan and administer the formula grant and directly administer the law enforcement component of the grant.	\$44,400	\$48,300
Totals			\$888,000	\$966,000

* Please note that with the passage of VAWA 2000, the funding allocations changed. A new court funding area was added. Previously, the Supreme Court received funding under the discretionary section. Effective as of the 2002 funding cycle, the Supreme Court now receives the 5% court funds and the entire discretionary portion is allocated to victim services.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies (VAWA Discretionary Grant Award)

This is one of two discretionary grant programs funded by the Office of Justice Programs under the Violence Against Women Act. The program's goals are to implement mandatory arrest programs and/or policies, improve tracking of domestic violence cases, provide better coordination within the criminal justice system for domestic violence cases, coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication within the criminal justice system, strengthen legal advocacy services for victims, and provide education programs for judges.

The GTEAP is considered a supplemental award. When continuation funds are granted, they are attached to the old award and the entire grant is treated as one award. Therefore, the figure below represents total grant funding in 2001.

Agency	Project	Description	2001 Supplemental
RI Department of Corrections Probation & Parole Various Counties	Probation Intervention in Domestic Violence	Develop and implement statewide standards for Batterer's Intervention and provide intensive supervision of high risk domestic violence offenders	\$180,974
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence Warwick	Victim Advocacy & Technology Project	Expand program so every court in the state will have an advocate assigned	\$223,726
Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training & Monitoring Unit Wakefield	Technology Component	Assist with computer upgrades for database system	\$38,325
Police Academies Providence, Lincoln	Violence Against Women Law Enforcement Training Program	Conduct 12-hour DV/SA training for recruits at the Municipal, State and Providence Police Training Academies	\$4,906
Department of Corrections, Coalition Against Domestic Violence Cranston, Warwick	OJP Travel	Provide funding for travel to OJP sponsored conferences	\$25,000
RI Department of Attorney General Providence	Violence Against Women Project	Increase consistency within the Department and the 39 municipalities	\$54,275
Totals			\$527,206

* Continuation funding was not awarded in 2002.

Rural Domestic Violence & Child Victimization Project

This is the second of two discretionary grant programs funded by the Office of Justice Programs under the Violence Against Women Act. The goal of the program is to establish Community Partnership Teams and expand direct services in Rhode Island's four rural regions.

The project promotes an attitude of intolerance of violence against women and children in Rhode Island's rural communities and encourages community ownership of solutions. In addition, availability, visibility and accessibility to victims of domestic violence living in rural communities increases.

Like the GTEAP, the Rural Grant is considered a supplemental award. The Rhode Island Justice Commission was granted continuation funding of the 1998 award in 2002.

Agency	Project	Description	2002 Supplemental
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Rural Domestic Violence & Child Victimization Project	Establish Community Partnership Teams and expand direct services to victims of domestic violence and child victimization living in RI's four rural regions	\$701,075

*Note that this is a two year grant.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program (RSAT)

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program was created by Title III of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. It provides funding for the development of substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional facilities. The program encourages states to adopt comprehensive approaches to treatment for offenders, including relapse prevention and aftercare services. Prisoners in these facilities must be incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment.

Studies and statistics indicate that the fastest and most cost-effective way to reduce the demand for illicit drugs is to treat chronic, hardcore drug users. They consume the most drugs, commit the most crimes, and burden the health care system to the greatest extent. Without treatment, chronic hardcore users continue to use drugs and engage in criminal activity, and when arrested, they too frequently continue their addiction upon release.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission made two awards in 2001 and 2002 for residential substance abuse treatment programs.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Formula Award
\$303,355
2 Subgrants

2002

Total Formula Award
\$332,400
2 Subgrants

Department of Corrections

The Department of Corrections was awarded \$200,817 in 2001 and \$222,400 in 2002 funds for the continuing support of two residential substance abuse treatment programs for inmates incarcerated at the Minimum Security and Maximum Security facilities. The focus of this funding cycle is to complete formal and informal process and impact evaluations. The goal of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for Minimum and Maximum Security inmates is to provide intensive residential substance abuse treatment and case management services to include discharge planning for those inmates who will be prepared for re-integration into the community. The Minimum and Maximum programs accept inmates who are eligible for release in one year or less and who have a history of substance abuse. Inmates can receive intensive treatment prior to discharge into the community from both a higher security (Maximum) or a less restrictive security level (Minimum). Both programs offer a 6-month residential substance abuse program that can accommodate over 70 offenders at a time.

Minimum Security Residential Drug Treatment Program – The Minimum Security Residential Treatment Program has the capacity to house between 75-100 inmates, approximately 50 inmates in treatment at any particular time, Maximum 24 offenders. The Minimum program has graduated 225 offenders since the beginning in 1997; the Maximum program expected to graduate 24 by June 2003, and was able to graduate 17. Admission is open-ended and treatment services are intensive and emphasize a cognitive behavioral approach in terms of treatment philosophy. The program will be able to provide active comprehensive treatment programming for 50 and will be able to include less comprehensive programming for post-graduate and for the relapse prevention groups making it into a 100-bed unit.

The Minimum Security program emphasizes the rehabilitative benefits of combining work and treatment as a program dynamic. Individuals who are assigned to work at job sites during the early daytime hours receive drug treatment services from 11 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. This provides the beneficial experience of work under direct supervision of correctional staff followed by intensive treatment during the afternoon and early evening hours for substance abuse. This program houses approximately 50 inmates at any particular time.

The Maximum Security Residential Drug Treatment Program – The Department of Corrections received funding to support an intensive 6-month residential substance abuse treatment program for inmates incarcerated at the Maximum Security Facility who are within twelve months of discharge upon completion of their sentence or parole. The program takes place 5-days a week for 8 hours per day and consists of five components: assessment, individual treatment plan, group counseling/education, relapse prevention training and a discharge plan. The programs target population is drawn from the inmates who are currently eligible for release within the next twelve months, either through flattening of their sentence or parole discharge, who have a history of substance abuse and are willing to participate.

The Maximum Security unit will be evaluated to try and improve the completion rate. It is hoped that some program adjustments will lead to increasing the completion rate to between 60-70%. Minimum Security has a vendor operated discharge-planning unit that assists with some case management issues for the substance abuse program. CiviGenics the residential program vendor coordinates with the established DOC discharge-planning program in order to provide a seamless transition from institutional treatment to community-based treatment. By expanding one of the currently operating discharge planning units at the DOC to Maximum Security, the substance abuse unit there can focus more of its resources on keeping offenders at Maximum in the program so that more will be able to complete the program successfully.

Department of Children, Youth & Families

The Department for Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) has been engaged in an ongoing effort to expand and enhance the substance abuse treatment services available to the residents of the RI Training School for Youth, the state's sole juvenile correctional facility. Due to the limited nature of the treatment services available to adolescents in the community, many residents of the Training School are faced with little opportunity to engage in appropriate substance abuse treatment, either residential or outpatient, once they are released from custody.

The DCYF was awarded \$100,000 in 2001 and \$110,000 in 2002 to provide intensive substance abuse treatment for 24 male residents of the Rhode Island Training School for Youth. The residential program provides intensive treatment for residents with six to twelve month sentences, identified as having severe substance abuse treatment needs which cannot be adequately addressed with the programming currently available at the facility. The 6-month program is based on a therapeutic community treatment model and utilizes a cognitive-behavioral approach with an emphasis on relapse prevention. The program's ultimate goal is to reduce the use/abuse of illicit substances and the often-associated criminal activity that may lead to re-arrest and a return to the correctional facility. Programming is provided twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week and is staffed by one full-time senior counselor, two full-time counselors and a three-quarter-time discharge-planning specialist.

The Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act

The Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act is the only state grant program administered by the Rhode Island Justice Commission. The Act makes funds available for neighborhood crime prevention activities, and is intended to develop and support more positive attitudes among neighborhood residents, foster a stronger sense of neighborhood identity, and encourage an active participation by residents to prevent crime and increase the probability of criminal apprehension.

Program Highlights

2001

Total Award
\$48,000

2002

Total Award
\$48,000

Crime Prevention Planning Committee

The purpose of the Crime Prevention Planning Committee (CPPC) is to make recommendations on how best to expend grant funds associated with the Rhode Island Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act and to better coordinate a statewide strategy for crime prevention programs. The CPPC reviews applications for funding under the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act and makes their recommendations to the Rhode Island Justice Commission's Policy Board for final consideration and approval.

Crime Prevention Planning Committee

Corporal Richard Longolucco*

Westerly Police Department

Sharon Conard-Wells

West Elmwood Housing & Development Corp.

Sergeant Paul Olszewski*

Rhode Island State Police

Officer Lenny Andrews*

Johnston Police Department

Major Thomas Gontarek, Jr.

President, RI Crime Prevention Assoc.
Roger Williams University Safety & Security

Westerly Police Department

Anna Mason*

Oakland Beach Learning Resource Center

Sergeant Raymond Hull

Providence Police Department

Constance Noblet

Community Member

Sergeant Paul Brouillette*

Warwick Police Department

Gail Pereira

RIJC Crime Prevention Coordinator

** Former Member*

Officer Michael Turano

Rhode Island Crime Prevention Association

The Rhode Island Crime Prevention Association (RICPA) has a membership consisting of both citizens and police officers. The Association was originally formed to assist police officers in their crime prevention duties. RICPA opened its doors to citizens in 1988 and has made a firm commitment to building partnerships between police and citizens to prevent crime in Rhode Island. In 1990, RICPA welcomed businesses related to crime prevention to join the Association as corporate members.

The Rhode Island Justice Commission's Crime Prevention Coordinator acts as liaison at Association meetings to inform its board and membership of state funding and crime prevention related educational events. RICPA sponsors crime prevention fairs, conferences, and seminars in conjunction with the RIJC to provide networking opportunities and to bring the crime prevention message to the citizens of Rhode Island. RICPA meets quarterly, and meetings are held in all areas of the state. Meetings provide a forum for both training and exchange of information. RICPA is a chartered corporation under Chapter 7 of the General Laws of Rhode Island.

Mission Statement

The Mission of the Rhode Island Crime Prevention Association is to reduce crime, the fear of crime, and criminal opportunity in the State of Rhode Island through:

- The training of crime prevention practitioners throughout Rhode Island;
- Provide information and technical assistance on crime prevention to citizens, law enforcement officers, educators, and the business community;
- Act as a network agency to inform the law enforcement community, legislators, citizens and the private sector about successful programs and provide information about how these programs work;
- Provide experienced speakers on crime prevention to citizen groups, the media, local government and businesses. Inform them of crime prevention strategies and local programs in their area;
- Recognize people who have had significant impact on reducing crime, the fear of crime and criminal opportunity.

New England Community-Police (NECP²)

Founded in 1991, the New England Community-Police Partnership (NECP²) is the country's first regional association that specifically addresses issues relating to community policing, crime prevention, and drug demand reduction.

A non-profit, membership organization, NECP²'s primary purpose is to facilitate and enhance regional communication, coordination and cooperation for initiatives aimed towards law enforcement and community partnerships throughout New England.

NECP²'s ultimate objective is to improve the quality of life for New England citizens and police officers through enhanced police services and community involvement.

Board of Directors

The NECP² Board of Directors is an elected body of representatives comprised of state, local and federal law enforcement agencies and interested community members from each of the New England states.

The Board meets on the second Thursday of each month on the St. Anselm College Campus in Manchester, New Hampshire.

The Board is charged with setting the focus for the organization and coordinates the development and presentation of the annual Community Policing Symposium, as well as local and regional training programs.

Maine Representatives

Terry Goan, Officer
Brunswick Police Department
28 Federal Street
Brunswick, ME 04011

Mark Westrum, Sheriff
Sagadahoc County Sheriff's Dept.
6 Oak Grove Avenue
Bath, ME 04530

Massachusetts Representatives

2001 CHAIR, NECP²
Michael A. Pighetti, Lieutenant
Milford Police Department
250 Main Street
Milford, MA 01757

Mablene Bennett
MA Community Representative
183 Keswick Road
Brockton, MA 02302

Paul Jarosiewicz
Director of Law Enforcement Programs
Mass Executive Office of Public Safety
Detective, Cambridge Police Dept.
One Ashburton Place, Room 2110
Boston, MA 02108

New Hampshire Representatives

Ted Smith, Chief

Lincoln Police Department
P.O. Box 488, Main Street
Lincoln, NH 03251

Ed Lecius

Community Policing Coordinator
Nashua Police Department
Panther Drive, P.O. Box 785
Nashua, NH 03061

Rhode Island Representatives

Gail Pereira, Grant Administrator

Rhode Island Justice Commission
One Capitol Hill, 2nd Floor
Providence, RI 02908

Walter Barlow, Captain

East Providence Police Dept.
750 Waterman Avenue
E. Providence, RI 02914

Constance C. Noblet

120 West Bay Drive
Narragansett, RI 02882

Vermont Representatives

2002 CHAIR, NECP²

Jeffrey Barton, Officer

Colchester Police Department
172 Blakely Road
Colchester, VT 05446

Greg Worden

Town of Brattleboro
Administrative Offices
230 Main Street
Brattleboro, Vermont 05301

Douglas Allen, Symposium Chair

Colchester Police Department
172 Blakely Road,
Colchester, VT 05446

Federal Representative

Stephen Morreale

Asst. Reg. Inspector General
HHS – HAS/OIG/01, Room 2475
Boston, MA 02203

At-Large Representatives

Paul McCarthy, Deputy Chief
Westbrook Police Department
1 Harnois Avenue
Westbrook, ME 04092

John Fisher, Detective
Nashua Police Department
Panther Drive, P.O. Box 785
Nashua, NH 03061

Al Gazerro, Officer
Brockton Police Department
Brockton, MA 02302
7 Commercial Street

Pat Iappica, Officer
Reading Police Department
15 Union Street
Reading, MA 01867

Richard Lee
Program Specialist
University of Mass. – Boston
100 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

College Representative

Joseph Horton
Dean of Students
St. Anselm College
100 St. Anselm Drive
Manchester, NH 03102

Administrative Director

Linda M. Lane
New England Community Police Partnership
100 Saint Anselm Drive, Box 1803
Manchester, NH 03102

Neighborhood Crime Prevention Act Funding

Subgrantee	Project Description	2001	2002
Apponaug Improvement Association Warwick	Annual Village Festival	\$0	\$700
Ashaway Crime Watch Ashaway	Public Safety Fair	\$300	\$0
Bradford Village Improvement Assoc. Bradford	Drug Free Movie/Music Nights, Family/Youth Camping, Community Service Jackets	\$1,400	\$0
Brown University Police Providence	Campus Safewalk program and continuation of Campus Watch program.	\$0	\$500
East Providence CPA Alumni Assoc. East Providence	Bike Path Patrol, Safety Days Program.	\$400	\$0
East Providence Littleneck Crime Watch East Providence	In 2001: National Night Out Against Crime, Holiday Party - Theft Training, NECP2 Symposium Registrations. In 2002: National Night Out Against Crime, Halloween Safety Gathering, Holiday Gathering.	\$700	\$495
East Providence/Rumford Crime Watch East Providence	National Night Out Against Crime, Halloween Safety Project, Neighborhood Cleanup & Beautification.	\$1,090	\$0
Federal Hill Community Coalition Providence	In 2001: Block Captain Program, Quarterly Newsletter and Website. In 2002: Quarterly Newsletter and Website, Crime Watch Meetings	\$0	\$2,050
Glenwood Crime Prevention & Improvement Assoc. Cranston	Neighborhood Watch Signs	\$0	\$160
Glocester Police Department Glocester	In 2001: Hemlock Estates Neighborhood Watch, Glocester Fleet Watch Program. In 2002: Publication of Crime Prevention Information. "Fleet Watch". Neighborhood Watch Start-up	\$1,200	\$980
Johnston Police Department Johnston	Citizen Police Academy, Senior Citizen Police Academy	\$0	\$800
Johnston Police Explorers Post #405 Johnston	Child Identification Project	\$0	\$850

Subgrantee	Project Description	2001	2002
Lincoln Police Department Lincoln	Crime Watch Signs.	\$445.50	\$0
Middletown Police Department Middletown	Drug Free Housing Picnic	\$0	\$0
Mount Hope Learning Center Providence	In 2001: Maintenance & Beautification, Internet/Oral History and Mentoring, Utilities Support. In 2002: Training Teens in Job Skills, Pre-College Workshops, Mentoring Program, Report Card Day & Summer Tutoring Program, Taking Back the Park, Maintenance & Beautification.	\$4,850	\$5,975
Nausauket Good Neighbors Association Warwick	Elderly Resident Projects, Neighborhood Improvement, Children & Teens projects, Association Meetings, Social events.	\$1,865	\$2,040
North End Crime Watch Providence	In 2001: Neighborhood Watch/Patrol Program, Safety in Lights and Numbers Program, Newsletters and informational flyers. In 2002: Newsletters and informational flyers, Neighborhood Watch and Patrol.	\$1,112.88	\$1,271.02
North End Crime Watch & Community Development Westerly	3-on-3 Basketball Tournament, Monthly Newsletter	\$1,000	\$1,100
Oakland Beach Learning Resource Center Warwick	After School Assistance Program, Focus on the Future Photography Club	\$3,500	\$0
Oxford Place/Gardens Tenant's Association Providence	Buddy System Safety Network	\$0	\$200
Pawtucket Police Department Pawtucket	Neighborhood Crime Watch Program	\$0	\$1022.50
Pleasant View Business Association Pawtucket	Pleasant View Safe Haven Program, Annual Block Party, Operating expenses.	\$0	\$1,129
Pontiac Village Association Warwick	Neighborhood Block Party	\$1,000	\$500
Portsmouth Police Department Portsmouth	In 2001: Island Park Block Party, Women's Self-Defense Class. In 2002: Coffee Hour with the Chief, Island Park Block Party	\$600	\$1,050

Subgrantee	Project Description	2001	2002
Potowomut Watch Warwick	In 2001: Bicycle Rodeo, Neighborhood Block Party, Teen Pizza Party, Earth Day Cleanup, Halloween Safe Kids. In 2002: Summer Teen Program, Neighborhood Block Party, After school program	\$1,258	\$2,343
Providence Police Department Providence	Cooking with George and Jim, Mt. Hope 'Capture the Flag' Team, Community Police Holiday Celebrations	\$1,945	\$0
RI Crime Prevention Association (RICPA) Johnston	In 2001: Membership meetings and operations, Web Page, Workshops, Resource materials. In 2002: Office operation, membership and meetings expenses, Educational workshops, NECP2 Symposium scholarships, Resource materials.	\$8,926.62	\$12,362.12
Riverbend Crime Watch Cranston	Share Community Police Office, Teen Make-up Party/Date Rape Talk, Internet trainings	\$0	\$981.36
Riverview Improvement Association Warwick	Block Party, Halloween Parade and Party, Monthly association meetings, Beach cleanup and picnic	\$1,175	\$0
Smithfield Police Department Smithfield	In 2001: Citizens Police Academy, Female Self-Defense Course. In 2002: Citizens Police Academy, Female Self-Defense Course, Smithfield Police Child ID Program.	\$1,500	\$675
Stadium Neighborhood Association Cranston	In 2001: Intergenerational Programs (Stadium School & Gladstone School), Crime Prevention Month/Night Out for Crime, Cranston High School East Mentoring Pgm. In 2002: Halloween Night-Out for Crime, Cranston Bike Path & Pedestrian Trail Patrol, Intergenerational Reading & Communication Program, Mentoring Program.	\$4,150	\$3,366
Trinity Encore Providence	Bike Repair Program	\$1,500	\$0
Warwick Citizens Police Academy Alumni Association Warwick	In 2001: National Night Out Against Crime, NECP2 Symposium, Elderly Telephone Fraud Education. In 2002: National Night Out Against Crime, Community Round Table.	\$1,650	\$1,700
Warwick Housing Authority Warwick	The "Crime Buster Bash" Block Parties at the three largest housing developments to familiarize tenants with their neighbors, services in the community and interaction with the police.	\$1,850	\$0
West Elmwood Housing Development Corp. Providence	In 2002: The Respect Program, West Elmwood Community Care & Crime Prevention.	\$0	\$3,850

Subgrantee	Project Description	2001	2002
West Warwick Police Department West Warwick	In 2001: Volunteer Bicycle Patrol for Multi-City Bike Path, Neighborhood Watch Group Startup Supplies. In 2002: Community Officers Crime Watch Group, Radio Communication.	\$2,200	\$1,000
Woodlawn Neighborhood Association Pawtucket	Annual Supper/Business Meeting, Operating expenses and office supplies	\$882	\$0
Woonsocket Police Department Woonsocket	Neighborhood Watch Enhancement including meetings, National Night Out expenses.	\$1,500	\$900
	Totals	\$48,000	\$48,000

Criminal Justice Oversight Committee

The Governor's Commission to Avoid Future Prison Overcrowding and Terminate Federal Court Supervision Over the Adult Correctional Institutions was established through Executive Order 92-26 in December 1992.

The Commission arose out of efforts to resolve the case of *Palmigiano v. DiPrete*, the longstanding litigation involving conditions of confinement at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections Adult Correctional Institutions (the ACI).

As a result of this lawsuit, a class action on behalf of the inmates in the state's correctional facilities, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island had exercised control and authority over broad aspects of the prison system since August 1977. From the mid-1980s onward, the court's focus shifted to overcrowding. Gains, which had been made in core institutional operations, eroded as a soaring inmate census placed tremendous strains on the prison facilities. The court maintained its close involvement to assure that population increases would not compromise the previous advances in the institutions. The court's orders culminated in the mandatory acceleration of release dates for sentenced inmates in spring 1990.

Since that time, the Department of Corrections has completed a massive facilities construction program initiated as the inmate census began to climb. While these new facilities afforded the State temporary respite from overcrowding, the risk of future intervention by the Federal bench remained. The creation of the Commission reflected the State's strong interest in resolving the litigation and ultimately the administration of the ACI was returned to the exclusive control of state officials. The Commission's charge was to consider a broad range of criminal justice policies, programs and practices that may have an impact on the numbers of inmates at the ACI. The Commission was further directed to make recommendations regarding a permanent mechanism for maintaining the prison population within capacity on an ongoing basis.

The results of the Commission's endeavors were published in the February 1993 *Report of the Governor's Commission to Avoid Future Prison Overcrowding and Terminate Federal Court Supervision Over the Adult Correctional Institutions*. The Commission recommended the establishment of the Criminal Justice Oversight Committee to be housed within the Rhode Island Justice Commission. The Commission outlined the responsibilities of the Committee and detailed steps to be taken when an overcrowding situation at the prison is imminent.

Legislation was subsequently enacted to create the Criminal Justice Oversight Committee (Rhode Island General Law §42-26-13) within the Rhode Island Justice Commission "for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise."

During 2001 and 2002 the Committee met three times. The following topics were discussed:

- The progress, planning and spending of over \$13 million dollars provided by the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOITIS) funds. The funds have been used to expand capacity at the Medium Price facility and at the Women's Division. Additionally, the VOITIS grant mandates the establishment of drug treatment programs;
- An arbitration award which allows the Director to contract for ancillary services and use his statutory power to transfer inmates to alleviate overcrowding;
- Re-entry initiatives including transitional housing for women, a reintegration center, the Family Life Center, and community correctional centers;
- *The Special Legislative Commission to Study an Enhanced Role for Probation and Parole;*
- The 43% increase in the population from 1988 through 2001 representing the highest census levels in the state's history and the implications;
- The decision to write a letter to present elected officials, incoming elected officials, Justices of the Supreme, Superior and District Courts and other in the criminal justice system as letter detailing the growth in inmate population trends, and the operational and fiscal ramifications.

Criminal Justice Oversight Committee Members

Bernard J. Jackvony, Esq., Chair <i>Moses & Alfonso, Ltd.</i>	Hon. Sheldon Whitehouse <i>Attorney General</i>	Hon. Peter Kilmartin <i>State Representative</i>
Col. Edmond S. Culhane, Jr., Vice-Chair <i>Superintendent</i> <i>RI State Police</i>	Joseph E. Smith <i>Executive Director</i> <i>RI Justice Commission</i> <i>(through June 2002)</i>	Peg Langhammer <i>Executive Director</i> <i>Sexual Assault & Trauma</i> <i>Resource Center of RI</i>
Col. Steven M. Pare Vice-Chair <i>Superintendent</i> <i>RI State Police (from Oct. 2001)</i>	Hon. Joseph E. Rodgers, Jr. <i>Presiding Justice</i> <i>RI Superior Court</i>	Clark Greene <i>Chief of Policy</i> <i>Office of the Governor</i>
Hon. Dennis Algiere <i>State Senator</i>	John Hardiman, Esq. <i>Public Defender</i>	Lisa Farrell <i>Chair, RI Parole Board</i>
Hon. Albert E. DeRobbio <i>Chief Judge</i> <i>RI District Court</i>	A. T. Wall <i>Director</i> <i>RI Department of Corrections</i>	Hon. Robert Watson <i>State Representative</i>

Staff to the Committee

Ellen Evans Alexander
Asst. Dir. of Admin.
RI Dept. of Corrections

Erin Boyer
RI Dept. of Corrections

Jennifer Olivelli
Associate Director
Planning & Research
RI Dept. of Corrections

Gina Caruolo
RI Justice Commission

Kathleen Loiselle
RI Justice Commission

Appendix

Rhode Island General Laws §42-26-1

Rhode Island General Laws
CHAPTER 42-26-1
RHODE ISLAND JUSTICE COMMISSION
As of 3/2003

Section.		Section.	
42-26-1	Short title.	42-26-12	Termination or modification.
42-26-2	Legislative findings and purpose.	42-26-13	Committee created – Purpose and composition. [Effective until January 7, 2003.]
42-26-3	Commission created – Composition.	42-26-13	Committee created – Purpose and composition. [Effective January 7, 2003.]
42-26-4	Power and duties.	42-26-13.1	Staff, facilities and supplies.
42-26-5	Chairperson and vice chairperson.	42-26-13.2	Duties and responsibilities of committee.
42-26-6	Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective until January 7, 2003.]	42-26-13.3	Prison inmate population capacity – Enforcement mechanisms.
42-26-6	Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective January 7, 2003.]	42-26-14 – 42-26-17.	[Repealed.]
42-26-7	Committees and by-laws.	42-26-18	Gang violence prevention advisory committee.
42-26-8	Policy board – Meetings – Quorum.	42-26-19	After school alternative program – Legislative intent.
42-26-8.1	Policy board – Regional committees.	42-26-19.1	After School Alternative Program – Purpose – Duration.
42-26-9	Executive director.		
42-26-10	Staff.		
42-26-11	Cooperation of departments.		

§ 42-26-1 Short title. – This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode Island Justice Commission Act".

§ 42-26-2 Legislative findings and purpose. – The general assembly recognizes and declares that: crime and delinquency are essentially state, and local problems; crime and delinquency are complex social phenomena requiring the attention and efforts of the criminal justice system, state, and local governments, and private citizens alike; the establishment of appropriate goals, objectives, and standards for the reduction of crime and delinquency and for the administration of justice must be a priority concern; the functions of the criminal justice system must be coordinated more efficiently and effectively; the full and effective use of resources affecting state and local criminal justice systems requires the complete cooperation of state and local government agencies; and training research, evaluation, technical assistance, and public education activities must be encouraged and focused on the improvement of the criminal justice system and the generation of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and delinquency.

§ 42-26-3 Commission created – Composition. – There is hereby created within the executive branch the Rhode Island justice commission, hereinafter called the commission, which shall be under the jurisdiction of the governor. The commission shall consist of: (1) a criminal justice policy board, (2) a full-time administrator and staff, and (3) such permanent and ad hoc committees and task forces as the board deems necessary.

§ 42-26-4 Power and duties. – The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) Serve as the state planning agency for administration of federal criminal justice related grant programs including, but not limited to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended;
- (2) Advise and assist the governor in developing policies, plans, programs, and budgets for improving the coordination, administration and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the state;

- (3) Prepare a state comprehensive criminal justice plan on behalf of the governor. The plan, and any substantial modifications thereto, shall be submitted to the legislature for its advisory review of the goals, priorities and policies contained therein. The plan, to be periodically updated, shall be based on an analysis of the state's criminal justice needs and problems and shall be in conformance with state and other appropriate regulations;
- (4) Establish goals, priorities, and standards for the reduction of crime and the improvement of the administration of justice in the state;
- (5) Recommend legislation to the governor and legislature in the criminal justice field;
- (6) Encourage local comprehensive criminal justice planning efforts;
- (7) Monitor and evaluate programs and projects, funded in whole or in part by the state government, aimed at reducing crime and delinquency and improving the administration of justice;
- (8) Cooperate with and render technical assistance to state agencies and units of general local government, and public or private agencies relating to the criminal justice system;
- (9) Apply for, contract for, receive, and expend for its purposes any appropriations or grants from the state, its political subdivisions, the federal government, or any other source public or private, in accordance with the appropriations process;
- (10) Have the authority to collect from the department of corrections and any state or local government departments and agencies, such public information, data, reports, statistics, or other material which is necessary to carry out the commission's functions; and to collect from non-profit organizations which receive state or federal funds all information necessary to carry out the commission's functions;
- (11) Disseminate to state agencies, units of local government, public or private agencies, and others, information such as criminal justice program advancements, research results, training events, and availability of funds;
- (12) Review, no less often than annually, the administration, operation programs and activities of correctional services in the state including input from the general public and other interested persons; conduct such other reviews and studies in conjunction with the department of corrections as may be appropriate; and report findings and recommendations to the governor;
- (13) Perform other duties which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

§ 42-26-5 Chairperson and vice chairperson. – The chairperson and vice chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

§ 42-26-6 Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective until January 7, 2003]. – The criminal justice policy board shall consist of:

- (1) The attorney general;
- (2) The superintendent of the state police;
- (3) The public defender;
- (4) The director of the department of corrections;
- (5) The director of the department of human services;
- (6) The director of the department of mental health, retardation, and hospitals;
- (7) The chairperson of the state board of regents;
- (8) The director of the department for children and their families;
- (9) The chief justice of the family court;
- (10) The president of the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (11) One police chief selected by the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (12) The chief justice of the supreme court;
- (13) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (14) The chief judge of the district court;

- (15) Seven (7) members of the general assembly; four (4) from the house of representatives at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the speaker, and three (3) from the senate at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the majority leader;
- (16) The executive director of the Rhode Island league of cities and towns;
- (17) The director of health;
- (18) The director of the division of fire safety;
- (19) One university or college faculty member with a research background in criminal justice appointed by the governor;
- (20) Four (4) citizens appointed by the governor;
- (21) Three (3) representatives appointed by the governor from community service organizations.

§ 42-26-6 Criminal justice policy board – Appointment of members. [Effective January 7, 2003]. – The criminal justice policy board shall consist of:

- (1) The attorney general;
- (2) The superintendent of the state police;
- (3) The public defender;
- (4) The director of the department of corrections;
- (5) The director of the department of human services;
- (6) The director of the department of mental health, retardation, and hospitals;
- (7) The chairperson of the state board of regents;
- (8) The director of the department for children and their families;
- (9) The chief justice of the family court;
- (10) The president of the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (11) One police chief selected by the Rhode Island police chiefs association;
- (12) The chief justice of the supreme court;
- (13) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (14) The chief judge of the district court;
- (15) Seven (7) members of the general assembly; four (4) from the house of representatives at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the speaker, and three (3) from the senate at least one of whom shall be a member of the minority to be appointed by the president of the senate;
- (16) The executive director of the Rhode Island league of cities and towns;
- (17) The director of health;
- (18) The director of the division of fire safety;
- (19) One university or college faculty member with a research background in criminal justice appointed by the governor;
- (20) Four (4) citizens appointed by the governor;
- (21) Three (3) representatives appointed by the governor from community service organizations.

§ 42-26-7 Committees and by-laws. – (a) The commission may establish and the chairperson may appoint such subcommittees, task forces, or advisory committees it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Appointments to subcommittees, task forces, and advisory committees are not restricted to the membership of the criminal justice policy board.

(b) The commission may delegate responsibilities and functions to subcommittees, task forces, and advisory committees as it deems appropriate.

(c) The commission shall promulgate rules of procedure governing its operations, provided they are in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, chapter 35 of this title.

§ 42-26-8 Policy board – Meetings – Quorum. – (a) The criminal justice policy board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of the members, but not less than four (4) times per year.

(b) A quorum at meetings of the policy board shall consist of a majority of the current membership, and all subsequent voting shall be representative of the full policy board.

(c) A policy board member has the right to send, in his or her place, a designated representative to a meeting and/or meetings. If the designation is made in writing, the representative shall have full voting privileges.

§ 42-26-8.1 Policy board – Regional committees. – The criminal justice policy board may establish regional committees to perform such functions as the policy board may direct.

§ 42-26-9 Executive director. – (a) The governor shall appoint the executive director from a list of three (3) candidates submitted by the criminal justice policy board. The executive director shall be qualified for the position by appropriate training and experience in the fields of administration, planning, or criminal law and justice. The unclassified pay plan board shall set the salary of the executive director and staff, consistent with any compensation and pay plan established by the state personnel office.

(b) The executive director shall:

(1) Supervise and be responsible for the administration of the policies established by the policy board;

(2) Establish, consolidate, or abolish any administrative subdivision within the commission and appoint and remove for cause the heads thereof, and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them;

(3) Establish and administer projects and programs for the operation of the commission;

(4) Appoint and remove employees of the commission and delegate appropriate powers and duties to them;

(5) Make rules and regulations for the management and the administration of policies of the commission and the conduct of employees under his or her jurisdiction;

(6) Collect, develop, and maintain statistical information, records, and reports as the commission may determine relevant to its functions;

(7) Transmit bi-monthly to the policy board a report of the operations of the commission for the preceding two calendar months;

(8) Execute and carry out the provisions of all contracts, leases, and agreements authorized by the commission with agencies of federal, state, or local government, corporations or persons;

(9) Perform such additional duties as may be assigned to him or her by the governor, the policy board, or by law; and

(10) Exercise all powers and perform all duties necessary and proper in carrying out his or her responsibilities.

§ 42-26-10 Staff. – Employees of the commission, other than the executive director, shall be subject to the provisions of the State Merit System Act as set forth in chapters 3 and 4 of title 36 as amended and any further provisions of that act that are enacted by the general assembly.

§ 42-26-11 Cooperation of departments. – All other departments and agencies of the state government are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the commission and to furnish such information as the commission shall require.

§ 42-26-12 Termination or modification. – The Rhode Island justice commission shall annually submit a performance report to the governor and the general assembly. This report, and other relevant

material shall be the basis for determining whether to continue the commission, modify the commission, or abolish the commission.

§ 42-26-13 Committee created – Purpose and composition. [Effective until January 7, 2003]. –

There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission pursuant to the provisions of § 42-26-7 of this chapter the criminal justice oversight committee for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise. The criminal justice oversight committee (hereinafter referred to as the committee) shall consist of the following members who shall assemble no less than four (4) times annually or more often at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of its members:

- (1) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (2) The chief judge of the district court;
- (3) The attorney general;
- (4) The public defender;
- (5) The superintendent of state police;
- (6) The director of the department of corrections;
- (7) The chairman of the parole board;
- (8) The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission;
- (9) A member of the governor's staff selected by the governor;
- (10) Four (4) members of the general assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker and one of whom shall be appointed by the senate majority leader, one of whom shall be appointed by the house minority leader and one of whom shall be appointed by the senate minority leader.
- (11) A qualified elector of this state who shall be appointed by the governor and designated as chairperson of the committee.
- (12) A member of the victim's rights group, appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Each member of the committee may appoint a permanent designee to attend committee meetings in his/her absence. A quorum at meetings of the committee shall consist of a majority of its current membership.

§ 42-26-13 Committee created – Purpose and composition. [Effective January 7, 2003]. – There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission pursuant to the provisions of § 42-26-7 of this chapter the criminal justice oversight committee for the purpose of maintaining the secure facilities at the adult correctional institutions within their respective population capacities as established by court order, consent decree or otherwise. The criminal justice oversight committee (hereinafter referred to as the committee) shall consist of the following members who shall assemble no less than four (4) times annually or more often at the call of the chairperson or upon petition of a majority of its members:

- (1) The presiding justice of the superior court;
- (2) The chief judge of the district court;
- (3) The attorney general;
- (4) The public defender;
- (5) The superintendent of state police;
- (6) The director of the department of corrections;
- (7) The chairman of the parole board;
- (8) The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission;
- (9) A member of the governor's staff selected by the governor;

(10) Four (4) members of the general assembly, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker and one of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate, one of whom shall be appointed by the house minority leader and one of whom shall be appointed by the senate minority leader.

(11) A qualified elector of this state who shall be appointed by the governor and designated as chairperson of the committee.

(12) A member of the victim's rights group, appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Each member of the committee may appoint a permanent designee to attend committee meetings in his/her absence. A quorum at meetings of the committee shall consist of a majority of its current membership.

§ 42-26-13.1 Staff, facilities and supplies. – The executive director of the Rhode Island justice commission shall provide the committee with such staff, facilities, equipment and supplies necessary for its operation and maintenance.

§ 42-26-13.2 Duties and responsibilities of committee. – The committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Establish goals or projections annually, based on an analysis of past activity, for each component of the criminal justice system; set capacities for each secure facility; and incorporate inmate population limits set by court order, consent decree or otherwise, as may be amended from time to time.

(b) Monitor closely the compliance of each component of the criminal justice system with its established annual goals or projections.

(c) Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of systemic improvements and intermediate sanctions as may be recommended and adopted by the committee from time to time.

(d) Coordinate and oversee such remedial measures as may be needed to address and reduce overcrowding at the adult correctional institutions, including but not limited to construction of additional prison beds.

§ 42-26-13.3 Prison inmate population capacity – Enforcement mechanisms. – (a) Whenever the overall population of the adult correctional institutions exceeds ninety-five percent (95%) of the annual capacity set by the committee for thirty (30) consecutive days or whenever the prison inmate population of any secure facility within the adult correctional institutions exceeds one hundred percent (100%) of its capacity established by court order, consent decree or otherwise, for five (5) consecutive days, the director of corrections shall notify the chairperson of the committee in writing and said chairperson shall schedule an emergency meeting of the committee within five (5) business days of notification to develop measures to address the overcrowding.

(b) The committee shall without delay encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following measures, as the committee deems appropriate, to address the overcrowding:

1. Accelerate the implementation of systemic improvements, including but not limited to existing measures for the processing of bail for pretrial detainees, disposing of pending cases of sentenced inmates, providing accelerated bail hearings and expediting hearings for probation and parole violators.

2. Implement immediately other systemic improvements on a temporary or permanent basis which may have a positive impact on expediting the processing of pretrial and/or sentenced inmates as may be necessary and to reduce incarceration days.

(c) In the event such systemic initiatives fail to reduce overcrowding of the inmate population at any secure facility or facilities to mandated levels within sixty (60) days of notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding, the committee shall determine whether the source of the overcrowding is in the pretrial or sentenced inmate population. If the committee determines

that the overcrowding results from the pretrial inmate population, the committee shall, without delay, encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following plans of action as may be necessary:

1. Review cases of all pretrial detainees for possible release or bailment;
2. Utilize alternative measures wherever possible to release pretrial detainees to community supervision;
3. Establish a temporary bail fund to release nonviolent pretrial detainees, with or without community supervision.

(d) If the committee determines that the overcrowding problem results from the sentenced inmate population, the committee shall without delay encourage, coordinate and oversee efforts to initiate one or more of the following plans of action as may be necessary:

1. Expand the availability of intermediate punishments;
2. Accelerate parole hearings for those currently eligible and expedite release of those granted parole;
3. Temporarily suspend existing guidelines for parole eligibility and consider all prisoners statutorily eligible for release or parole;
4. Utilize statutorily authorized grants of meritorious good time to accelerate the release of nonviolent sentenced offenders who are within thirty (30) days of expiration of sentence.

(e) If the measures described in paragraph (d) above fail to reduce the inmate population of any secure facility of the adult correctional institutions to mandated levels within an additional sixty (60) days (or within one hundred twenty (120) days after written notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding crisis), the committee shall be authorized to direct the parole board to consider the good time earned by nonviolent offenders pursuant to the provisions of § 42-56-24 and § 42-56-26 for the purpose of expediting the parole eligibility of the minimum number of nonviolent sentenced offenders needed to meet mandated population levels. A nonviolent offender is defined as one who is not currently serving a sentence of incarceration resulting from a conviction for a crime of violence defined by § 42-56-20.2.

(f) If the measures described in paragraph (e), above, fail to reduce the inmate population of any secure facility to mandated levels within an additional sixty (60) days (or within one hundred eighty (180) days after written notification to the committee by the director of corrections of the overcrowding crisis), the chairperson of the committee shall notify the governor and recommend the grant of sufficient emergency good time to nonviolent offenders to expedite eligibility for parole of the minimum number of sentenced offenders to meet the mandated population caps. The governor shall direct the director of corrections to grant such emergency good time in ten (10) day increments to all nonviolent sentenced offenders. Such ten (10) day increments of emergency good time shall be granted to make the minimum number of offenders eligible for and actually released on parole to meet mandated population caps. Upon notification of the governor of the grant of emergency good time, the parole board shall consider emergency good time in determining eligibility for parole. A nonviolent offender is defined here, as above in paragraph (e), as one who is not currently serving a sentence of incarceration resulting from a conviction for a crime of violence as defined by § 42-56-20.2.

§ 42-26-14 – 42-26-17. [Repealed]. –

§ 42-26-18 Gang violence prevention advisory committee. – (a) There is established in the Rhode Island justice commission the gang violence prevention advisory committee. The committee exists as a permanent sub-committee of the Rhode Island justice commission, juvenile justice advisory committee. The committee shall be composed of members of the Rhode Island justice commission, juvenile justice advisory committee, which currently exists within the Rhode Island justice commission and is charged by the governor and the office of juvenile justice and delinquency

prevention, to address issues relating to delinquency and youth violence within the state. Membership qualifications are described in subparagraphs (i) – (iii) of § 223(A)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 [42 U.S.C. § 5633(a)(A)(i) – (iii)] as amended. The function and structure of this committee along with its historic activities in gang intervention/prevention will enable it to carry out the intent of this section.

(b) The gang violence prevention advisory committee shall coordinate, review, purpose and oversee gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs on a state level. The committee shall also coordinate with Rhode Island justice commission in efforts to obtain federal funds, grants, or other appropriations necessary and useful to carry out the purpose of this section.

§ 42-26-19 After school alternative program – Legislative intent. – (a) The legislature hereby finds and declares the following:

(1) There is greater threat to public safety resulting from gang and drug-related activity in and near Rhode Island's inner cities.

(2) Young people, especially at-risk youth, are more vulnerable to gang and drug-related activity during the potentially unsupervised hours between the end of school and the time their parents or guardians return home from work.

(3) Without local prevention and treatment efforts, hard drugs will continue to threaten and destroy families and communities in and near the inner cities. Drug-related violence may then escalate dramatically in every community, and thereby burden the criminal justice system to the point that it cannot function effectively.

(4) It is the intent of the legislature that a pilot program, the "After School Alternative Program" (ASAP), be established and implemented within a specified Rhode Island community. This community program would utilize the public schools, businesses, and community facilities to provide supportive programs and activities to young people during the time between the end of school and the return home of their parents or guardians (from approximately 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.).

§ 42-26-19.1 After school alternative program – Purpose – Duration. – (a) There is hereby created within the Rhode Island justice commission, a pilot program known as the "after school alternative program" (ASAP). The establishment of the pilot program pursuant to this section shall be contingent upon the availability and receipt of federal and/or private funding for this purpose. The goal of the pilot program shall be to reduce gang activity and drug-related crime in and near the targeted schools, businesses, and community sites. This shall be accomplished by coordinating the efforts of community-based organizations, public schools, law enforcement officials, parents, and business leaders in participating communities to prevent the illicit activities of current and potential gang members and drug users by making alternative activities available. These activities may be provided at school or community sites, and may include:

(1) Recreational, arts, crafts, computer or academic tutorial programs.

(2) Job counseling and training, with the participation of community business representatives.

(3) Presentations by law enforcement officials, and informal get-togethers.

(4) Group and individual (as needed) drug and/or gang counseling.

(5) Community awareness presentations.

(b) A Rhode Island community may elect to participate in the pilot project established pursuant to subdivision (a) by establishing an ASAP program. The community may be any designated area that contains up to two (2) public high schools and feeder schools, as well as active business enterprises and a viable local community-based organization.

(c) The community shall submit its program to the gang violence prevention advisory committee for review. The committee upon receipt of all programs from applying communities shall select one project to receive funding. The project selected shall receive funding for one calendar year from the

date of selection. All rules and regulations for application, review and award shall be promulgated by the committee.

(d) This section shall remain operative only until June 30, 2000 and is repealed on that date unless a later enacted statute extends that date.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2003-DB-Bx-0237 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.